

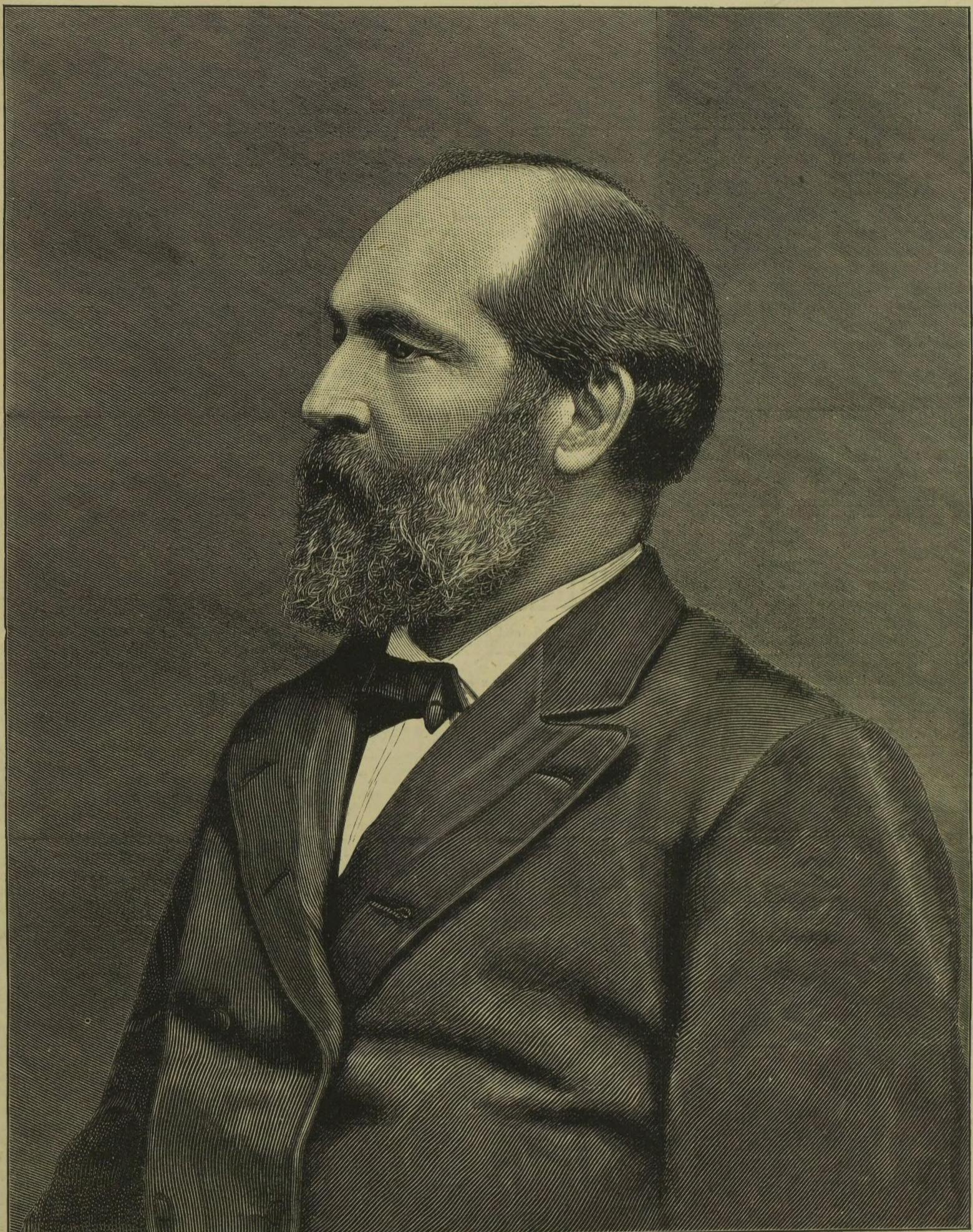
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2163.—VOL. LXXVII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



BIRTH.

On the 2nd inst., at 4, Upper Grosvenor-street, the Duchess of Roxburgh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Sept. 30, at Trinity Church, Westmorland, Jamaica, by the Rev. J. S. Vaughan, assisted by the Rev. Henry Clarke, Thomas Stewart McNeal, only son of the late Thomas McNeal, of Caledonia, Jamaica, to Fanny Anglin Whitelocke, second daughter of the late Hugh Anthony Whitelocke, of Bulstrode Park, Westmorland, Jamaica.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Mary's, Eastbourne, by the Rev. — Woodward, Edward Longworth Lister, only son of Edward Lister, Esq., of Cefn Ilia, Monmouthshire, to Lydia, sixth daughter of Lord Dunsandie and Clanconal, County Galway, Ireland.

On the 2nd inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. Cunningham Ceikie, D.D., F.A.R. Isherwood, Esq., to Anna, Countess von Bülow.

On the 4th inst., at St. Thomas's, Marylebone, J. Milner Fothergill, M.D., to Adelaida Beatrice, younger daughter of Wm. H. Hammersley, Esq., of Bridge House, Staffordshire.

On the 5th inst., at St. Peter's Church, South Croydon, by the Rev. F. A. S. Reid-Irving Montagu, of Haverstock-terrace, Hampstead, to Cecilia Laura, daughter of F. A. Borrell, of Croydon.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at Harpole Hall, Northamptonshire, after a very short illness, Elizabeth, the dearly-loved wife of Robert Oldrey, deeply regretted.

On the 6th inst., at Escrick Park, Lord Wenlock, aged 62.

On the 4th inst., at 13, Mansions-place, Queen's-gate, General Thomas Brooke, Colonel 25th Regiment, second son of the late Sir Richard Brooke, Baronet, of Norton Priory, Cheshire, aged 64.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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1881,

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FROM ORIGINALS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA;

TWELVE DIAGRAMS OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1880; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-eight years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the Library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the COLOURED PLATES, and forms a useful and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.

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TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and No. 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL FANCY DRESS POLO AND UNITED COUNTIES' HUNT BALL.

The ANNUAL FANCY DRESS POLO AND HUNT BALL, under most noble and distinguished patronage, will be held in the ROYAL PAVILION, FRIGHTON, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, and the GRAND INTERNATIONAL CONCEIT in the DOME, on the following day.

The whole suite of rooms in the Pavilion will be elaborately decorated, and a CHAMPAGNE SUPPER of a most recherché description provided.

Vouchers may be obtained from any of the Lady Patronesses, Stewards, or Members of the International Gun and Polo Club, but without the production of a voucher no ticket can, under any circumstances, be issued.

Vouchers will be exchanged for Tickets on Saturday, Nov. 20, and on Monday and Tuesday in the week of the Ball, between One and Five, at the Belford Hotel.

Ball programmes, showing complete list of Stewards, forwarded on application to the Secretary, 173, Piccadilly, also book containing the list of Members of the International Gun and Polo Club, on receipt of twelve stamps.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS Every Night at 8.30—Louis and Fabien de Franchi, Mr. Irving, At 7.30, BYGONES, By A. W. Pinero. Doors open at 7. Special Morning Performances of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, Saturdays, NOV. 13, 20, and Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 2.30. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5 daily. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

BERLIOZ'S FAUST.—Mr. CHARLES HALLE'S

performance of Berlioz's Dramatic Legend in four parts, FAUST, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 20, IN ST. JAMES'S HALL. Vocalists: Margaret, Miss Mary Davies; Faust, Mr. Edward Lloyd; Mephistopheles, Mr. Santley; Brander, Mr. Vyatt. Band and Chorus of 300 performers. Conductor, Mr. Charles Halle. Conductor of the Chorus, Mr. Frantz. To commence at Eight. Sofa stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony, 6s.; back of Area, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street, and 13, Poultry; at Austin's, St. James's Hall; and the usual Agents'.

MADAME JANOTHA will give a RECITAL of PIANOFORTE MUSIC, in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 24, to commence at Four o'clock. Sofa stalls, 7s. 6d.; balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street, and 13, Poultry; and at Austin's, 24, Piccadilly.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE TURQUOISE RING, Mr. Corney Grin's New Musical Sketch, THE HAUNTED ROOM and THURSDAY VISIT. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; and Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 4s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Laugham-place.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

1880

WILL CONTAIN

A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE.

ENTITLED

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With a Seasonable Article by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA;

AND

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FIRST STEPS, THE EVENING PARTY, ROSES AND LILIES,

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Games for Old and Young. By G. Cruikshank.

Hark! the Herald Angels Sing. By A. Hunt.

Woodleigh Grange. By S. Read.

The Careless Nurse. By M. E. Edwards.

Dick's Dilemma. By A. Hunt.

TALES.

Fernande. By M. Betham-Edwards.

At the Twelfth Hour. By R. E. Francillon.

The Little Town by the Seine. By Katharine S. Macquoid.

Margaret Donnan. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell.

AND VERSES

By William C. Bennett, Savile Clarke, John Latey, Edward Rose, Clement Scott, George R. Sims, J. Ashby-Sterry, Byron Webber, and others.

The whole will be inclosed in a Handsome Coloured Wrapper, and published apart from the Ordinary Issue.

Price One Shilling: Postage Threepence.

TO ENSURE A SUPPLY, ORDERS SHOULD BE GIVEN AT ONCE.

No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS MCLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION"; "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM"; "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM"; with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of high-class PICTURES, by British and Foreign Artists, is NOW OPEN at 5, Haymarket, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

THOROUGH CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE NEW PROGRAMME PRESENTED BY THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS on the 1st inst., having been received with the warmest marks of approbation BY CROWDED AUDIENCES EVERY NIGHT DURING THE PAST WEEK, will be repeated

EVERY NIGHT, at EIGHT, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

The new Songs and the new Musical and Terpsichorean Sketch entitled,

THE OLD KENTUCKY HOME, have proved the greatest successes of the season.

The imitable MOORE, together with the powerful phalanx of Comedians, Charles Sutton, Walter Howard, John Kemble, Sulky, Cleavers, Ernest Linden, all take part in the New Programme.

What shall we say of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland? It, too, is passing through a crisis, both as to foreign policy and as to domestic affairs. It has been our lot to speak of both repeatedly in these columns. There is no material change of facts to note, notwithstanding all that was said at the Lord Mayor's Dinner, and it is by facts that National Policy is ultimately shaped. For our part, we do not despair. We have seen much more menacing times than those we have now under

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Peace! Peace!" were the last words of the illustrious patriot, Lucius Cary Lord Falkland, as he was borne, expiring, from the battle-field of Newbury. To my humble thinking, it is ample time that a cheerful Treaty of Peace were concluded between the Press, as representative of Public Opinion, and the City Lands Committee of the Corporation of London in the matter of the Temple-Bar "Memorial." For the sake of Peace, I am quite prepared to accept the Memorial as a sweet boon and an architectural and statuque ornament to the metropolis. We have lost the Lion that used to wag his tail on the summit of the defunct Northumberland House (he wags it still, it is to be hoped, at Isleworth); let us be grateful for the Griffin—I beg pardon, the Dragon—in Fleet-street.

It is clear that the press—to say nothing of the distinguished architect of the New Law Courts—have been completely worsted by the wire-pullers of the Corporation; and the best thing that the journals can do is to withdraw, while there is yet time, with dignity from the strife. You remember how, under somewhat analogous circumstances, Sir Christopher Wren was utterly routed and discomfited by the Commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral. The Commissioners wished the sky-line of the magnificent basilica to be surmounted by a balustrade. Sir Christopher was strongly opposed to any such excrescence as the one proposed. But in the end the Commissioners triumphed, and the great architect endured the "snub contumelious." "Ladies," he observed disdainfully, "think nothing complete without an edging. Let them have their balustrade."

Besides: the public have another cause for gratitude. It is only a Griffin—I mean a Dragon—that has been hoisted up to his equivocal eminence in Fleet-street. Consider this. It might have been a Wangdoodlum, or a Bonassus, or the Great Rypophagon, or even that dread Californian monster the Prox. Did you ever hear of the Prox? It is a beast exceptionally endowed with the faculty of raising its three legs on one side simultaneously, so as to enable it, with greater facility, to run with the other three along the sandhills of the Golden State. Take him for all in all, I consider Mr. Birch, A.R.A., to be a very merciful sculptor. He has only capped the Memorial with a diverting hybrid—"an amoosin' cuss," as poor Artemus Ward used to say—whereas he might have afflicted us and frightened all the female bookbinders and folders from the courts behind Fleet-street out of their wits with a counterfeit presentment of the Awful Rumtifoозle himself—that fearsome monster from the Wilds of Africa, "two of which came over in three ships," which has two thousand spots on his body, no two alike, which "grows a hinch and a 'arf every hanimal year, and has never yet come to his full growth."

Finally, good manners should warn us to cease from girding at the Memorial. It has been inaugurated by Royalty; and we have now the authority of H.R.H. Prince Leopold for saying that the proportions of Mr. Horace Jones's structure are "handsome," and that the erection is fully worthy of public admiration. The best plan to adopt by those who have been "convinced against their will," and are of "the same opinion still," is, if the disagreeable topic be mentioned in a mixed company, to follow Lord Chesterfield's advice. "Bow, and change the conversation."

Mr. Samuel Carter Hall has retired from the editorship of the *Art-Journal* (formerly the *Art-Union*), having held that post for forty-two years; and he has published some very touching valedictory words in taking farewell of his readers. Forty-two years of *Art-Journal* editorship! From 1839 to 1880. The period covers nearly all the years of her Majesty's reign; and I suppose that, nationally, Art was never at a lower ebb than it was when Queen Victoria ascended the throne. Benjamin Robert Haydon was vainly importuning the Government to establish Schools of Design, and was being icily repulsed by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel; the National Gallery was little more than an embryo. South Kensington was undreamt of. We made about the ugliest earthenware, glass-ware, carpets, curtains, and paper-hangings possible to conceive; and the art-studies of English womankind were of the most ridiculously restricted nature. Do you remember that well-meaning but deleterious creature, the drawing master to ladies' boarding schools? For full three weeks before the Midsummer and Christmas holidays he used to be almost incessantly occupied in "touching up" the feeble little landscapes in black lead pencil, the smudgy "flower pieces," the lumbering heads in chalk "from the antique" (the Apollo Belvedere usually looked like a sweep, and Pallas Athene like a fireman) executed by his fair pupils, whose parents, when they inspected their daughters' drawings were really surveying those of the drawing master. He was a "Dear old Thing;" but he was a "Fraud" nevertheless. Is he quite extinct, I wonder?

Mr. S. C. Hall is perfectly justified in the complacency with which, in his valedictory address, he remarks, "I do not think the history of literature supplies a parallel case—that of an editor commencing a publication, continuing to edit it during forty-two years, and retiring from it when it had attained vigorous age, its value augmented and not deteriorated by time." Indeed, a glance at Mr. S. C. Hall's own literary "record" will prove his to have been one of the longest and brightest in English journalism. Fifty-three years ago he established the annual called *The Amulet*. Fifty years ago he succeeded the poet Campbell as editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*; and, apart from his continuous literary and journalistic labours, he has been instrumental in founding many excellent London charities, such as the Hospital for Consumption, the Governess's Institution, and the Pensioners' Employment Fund.

The following anonymous communication has reached me:—

G. A. S. can scarcely be more distressed at the imprisonment of a clergyman for a spiritual offence than are the whole Council of the Church

Association. If G. A. S. would, therefore, use his pen to procure such an alteration of the law that clergymen who have contracted to teach one set of doctrines, and actually by word and action teach the very opposite, shall have their contract annulled, and be dismissed, he would earn the thanks of the community.

But I have no ambition to earn the thanks, or, much more probably, the furious animadversions of this or that section of the community by mixing myself up in a matter which does not concern me. Doctrinally, I have nothing whatever to do with this sorry litigation. Still, one cannot be a dumb dog when harsh things are done; and it was within my province, as a mere spectator of things as they go, to say that I was sorry to see a clergyman who had not done any shameful thing incarcerated in a criminal gaol. And I am as sorry for the Rev. Pelham Dale as ever; and I hope he will get out of prison quickly.

Has it occurred to anybody interested in education or in the management of juveniles that there seems to be something of the nature of an epidemic just now among school-teachers for cuffing, buffeting, and punching small children about the head? I have counted no less than seven cases during the last fortnight in which schoolmasters guilty of this peculiarly brutal offence have been summoned for assault. The two most recent and most flagrant ones are reported, first, from the Durham City Sessions, where a schoolmaster was fined five pounds for not only thrashing a little truant of twelve years with a cane, but also blackening his eyes with blows from his fist. The child became ill through this violence, and the Bench said that the defendant's conduct was "brutal and disgraceful."

The last case was at Bradford, where the head teacher of a Board School was fined twenty shillings and costs for striking a girl nine years of age several blows on the side of her head with his fist; the result being that the poor little thing was confined to the house for several days, suffering from incipient concussion of the brain. Leaving the question of the expediency or otherwise of corporal punishment in schools entirely out of the question, is it right, is it tolerable, that brawny adults, seemingly of savage disposition, should be allowed to maul young children about the head with their fists, at the very possible risk of bringing on vertigo, deafness, or even concussion of the brain? Surely, even such a fine as five pounds does not meet the gravity of the misdeed. These acts of ferocity should be treated as aggravated assaults, punishable with imprisonment and hard labour, without the option of a fine. You may object that such a punishment for a person who has "only lost his temper" would permanently degrade him in his position as a schoolmaster. I answer that a man who bangs the skulls and blackens the eyes of small children has no right to be a schoolmaster at all. He should turn professor of boxing or wrestling. I do not say that the profession of a waggoner or a cab-driver would suit him, because, in that case, he would probably ill-treat his horse.

I remember the Hon. Grantley Berkeley saying, many years ago, that, as a rule, he objected to Game Law prosecutions, and that the best way to deal with a poacher was to give him "a punch on the head." School teachers may hold the same opinion regarding little boys and girls. After all, stupidity quite as much as savagery is at the bottom of this system of "head-punching." "A smack on the chops," "a spank by the side of the head," "a cuff over the mazzard," "a box on the ear," a "clout of the pate," are all immemorially ancestral English terms. There is scarcely among the Latin races a precise equivalent for the very old British threat of "I'll break your head for you." In the Paston Letters (those priceless pictures of mediæval manners) a young lady mentioned whose speedy marriage is mercifully counselled, seeing that her mother has twice beaten her in the course of one week, and "broken her head" into the bargain. We have always been a remarkable people. It was very well, perhaps, for Captain Fluellen to break Antient Pistol's head; but the schoolmaster at Bradford was not a Welshman, and the little girl whose head he "whacked" had not, presumably, said anything derogatory to the fair fame of the Principality.

Mr. James Russell Lowell, the American Minister, has delivered a thoughtfully eloquent address at a dinner of the directors of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, on the genius and literary influence of Thomas Carlyle. It is especially interesting to learn from Mr. Lowell's discourse that while he was at college the perusal of "Sartor Resartus" (which was republished in the United States so far back as 1836) "produced in his young mind as great a ferment as it did among all his contemporaries." He further mentioned that the Chairman of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution had told him in the course of the evening that when "Sartor Resartus" began to appear in the columns of *Fraser's Magazine* the Editor received two letters, one from an Irishman, saying that if that particular kind of "stuff" was to be continued he would wish his subscription to be stopped. The other letter was from an American, saying that if the writer in *Fraser* had written anything else he would wish it all to be sent to him. The second writer was a man whom Mr. Lowell knew very well—Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, indeed.

Still I am unable implicitly to accept the nationality of the gentleman who qualified "Sartor Resartus" as "stuff." When Mr. Carlyle was writing those weird papers in *Fraser* two of the most brilliant Irishmen of the century were constant contributors, under the pseudonyms of "Father Prout" and "Sir Morgan O'Doherty," to the magazine edited by "Oliver Yorke." Would a true Irishman be content to part with such delightful company as that of Francis Mahony and William Maginn merely because he thought the lucubrations of Professor Teufelsdrockh, of the University of Weissnichtwo, to be "stuff." Surely he could have skipped it.

It is not always the lot of genius and learning, wisdom and humour, to command immediate popularity. The first

monthly numbers of "Vanity Fair" hung fire mournfully; and when Mr. Thackeray had become famous, and eighty thousand readers dwelt monthly on his slightest utterances, he owned to me that those readers failed to appreciate as they should have done the late Mr. George H. Lewes' admirable "Studies in Animal Life." Later, Mr. Ruskin's "Unto This Last" raised quite a ferment of discontent among the subscribers. I am always reminded, in cases of Wisdom crying in the wilderness and no man regarding it, of the story of the illustrious Dr. Jenner narrowly escaping being blackballed at a convivial club in the provinces, and only being admitted on his entering into a solemn undertaking not to say, at any time, anything about Vaccination. In point of humour this story runs parallel with that of the old Westmorland dame, who remarked that "Mr. Wordsworth, the stamp distributor, was a' vera weel, when he was not gangin' aboot booin' his pottery." For "pottery" read poetry.

This is for "Rinaldo," and other students of Tasso. "P. J. A." writes from Inverness that there are more English versions of the "Gerusalemme Liberata" than are dreamt of in Rinaldo's philosophy. He names Carew (1594), Brooke (1738), Hooke (1738), Bent (1856), and an anonymous version published in 1774. But why so few, if any, in the whole course of the seventeenth century? "P. J. A." kindly adds that information touching the English versions of Tasso is to be found, in the *Quarterly Review*, XXXIV., p. 1; in the *Westminster Review*, VI., p. 404; and in the *Retrospective Review*, III., p. 32. "P. J. A." can only further suggest that "Rinaldo" should carefully examine all the catalogues of the secondhand booksellers, of whom a list is given in Power's "Book about Books."

I daresay. That way lie bankruptcy and despair. The secondhand booksellers are good enough to send me their catalogues by the score, every month; by the hundredweight, so to speak, every year. Those who govern me (under the crafty pretext of my governing them) keep these catalogues from me, to as great extent as they possibly can. They say that the catalogues are only circulars—such as touching *pronunciamientos* in favour of the "Vino Cockalorum" (a Natural Sherry), or the announcement of Messrs. Tag, Ragg, and Bobtail's "Latest Autumnal Novelties" in mantles and jackets. My administrators know that if I get hold of the catalogues I am a lost man. They are wonderfully good reading to begin with; and you gloat over the rare books and scarce editions enumerated just as the ladies gloat over the diamonds and emeralds in Mr. Benson's shop window in Bond-street.

And the prices seem so moderate, too! Only four pounds ten for a copy of Ackermann's "Microcosm of London." An invaluable work. Only twelve guineas for a tall copy, large paper, uncut, of the "Decameron," five volumes, full of lovely line engravings; only five-and-twenty shillings for the first edition of Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla," with its two score delicious little vignettes by "Dicky" Doyle. You begin to think about how much ready money you have. Then you ask yourself whether it is absolutely necessary to settle with the confiding gas-fitter or the ingenious tradesman who framed and hung those last proofs before letters for you. "Let Gerridge wait; and who ever heard of a frame-maker being paid until he most desperately duns for his account?" Thus the Evil Counsellor. "Pay up, like a man," interposes Conscience. Gerridge has a wife and six young fishtail-burners to maintain; and the frame-maker made a woefully bad debt lately through young Aureolin Sparkle Smudge, who, disgusted at the unanimous refusal of the Council of the Royal Academy, the Proprietor of the Grosvenor Gallery, the Committees of the Dudley Gallery and the Society of British Artists (I will say nothing about an organised conspiracy against Smudge on the part of the art-patrons and the picture-dealers), went off last month to British Columbia with all his pictures and all their unpaid-for frames. Secondhand booksellers' catalogues had best be kept away from indigent men of letters greedy to add to their shelves.

Mr. Burnand, whose spirited and vivacious editorship of *Punch* has quite transformed the face of that always pictorially excellent, but of late years somewhat (in a literary sense) solemn periodical, seems to be slightly exercised over the origin of the line "the Dead travel fast," used by Mr. Irving as Fabien de Franchi in the last act of the "Corsican Brothers." A paragraph in *Notes and Queries*, commenting on Mr. Burnand's perplexity, states that in "another version" of the "Corsican Brothers," produced in 1852, Fabien says to Chateau Renaud, "You forget the ballad of Bürger, Monsieur, 'The Dead travel fast.'" But, asks Mr. Burnand, this week, commenting on the *Notes and Queries* paragraph, whose was the other version? I gravely suspect that it was mine own; and my suspicion is strengthened by the circumstance that, some time before my brother and I translated "Les Frères Corses" for the Surrey, I had made a number of tiny drawings on wood illustrative of each and every stanza of "Lenore," for the version of Bürger's ballad, by Albert Smith, in a collection called "A Bowl of Punch," published by Mr. David Bogue, of Fleet-street.

I am unable, at this moment, to put my hand on Sir Walter Scott's version of "Lenore;" but in Albert Smith's rendering the expression runs—

Dearest! Dost Fear? The Moon is High!
Hurrah! the Dead can Swiftly Fly!
Dost Fear the Dead, My own Love?
Ah! leave the Dead alone, Love.

On the other hand, it is extremely probable (if "the other version" is mine) that I merely translated the French text "Les Morts vont vite." No lettered Frenchman would say "Les Morts voyagent vite"—the Dead travel fast—when he had in "Les Morts vont vite" a thoroughly French locution, which was possibly popular in France long before Bürger's ghostly ballad was written.

G. A. S.

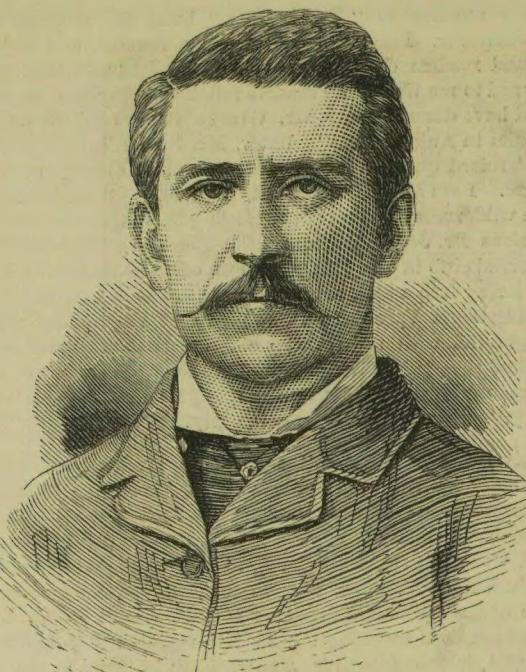
OFFICERS KILLED AT MAIWAND.

The defeat of General Burrows by the Afghans, on July 27, at Maiwand or Khushk-i-Nakund, forty miles west of Candahar, cost the lives of many brave English officers and soldiers. Portraits of three of these appear in this week's publication.

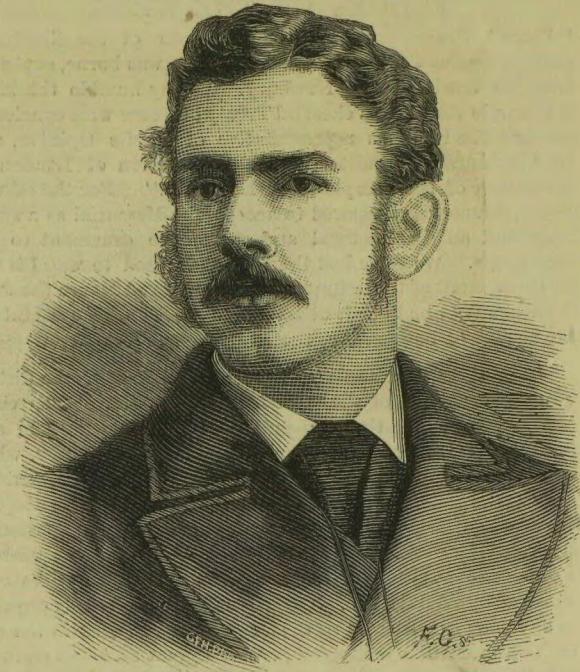
Lieutenant-Colonel James Galbraith, commanding the 66th Regiment, was fifth son of the late Mr. James Galbraith, of Clanabogin, County Tyrone, Ireland. He was born in 1833, entered the Army as Ensign in that regiment in 1851, and became Captain in 1856, Major in 1869, and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel in 1877. He was highly esteemed and much liked by men of all ranks in the service. A brother officer, Major Oliver, writing from Candahar on Sept. 13, has borne testimony to the gallant behaviour of Colonel Galbraith in the action where he fell. His body was afterwards found on the spot, with a number of his men around him; they seem to have been charged by the enemy on three sides, and none of them escaped. Colonel Galbraith was unmarried. He was a large landed proprietor in Galway, and a magistrate, and had been High Sheriff of that county.

Captain Ernest Stephen Garratt, of the 66th, was son of the Rev. Samuel Garratt, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Ipswich. He was thirty-five years of age; he entered the Army in June, 1865, and became Lieutenant in July, 1867, and Captain in March, 1870.

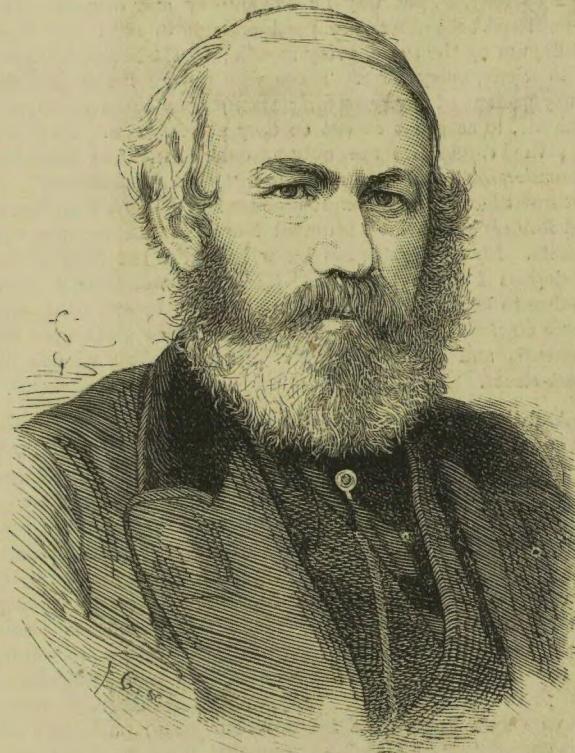
Lieutenant Thomas Rice Henn, of the Royal Engineers, who had also been acting as Brigade Major on the staff, was a son of Mr. Thomas Rice Henn, Q.C., of Paradise Hill, county Clare, by Jane Isabella, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Francis Blackburn, and was born about the year 1850. He entered the corps of Royal Engineers in July, 1869, and had for some time been officiating Quartermaster at Kirkee of the Bombay Sappers and Miners. In the battle of Maiwand, he commanded the small detachment of Sappers, forty in number, being the only officer with them. They were in the thickest of the fight, and thirty of them fell dead on the field, while nine others were wounded, only one escaping unhurt. The conduct of Lieutenant Henn is described as heroic.



CAPTAIN E. S. GARRATT, 66TH REGIMENT,
KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF MAIWAND.



LIEUTENANT T. R. HENN, ROYAL ENGINEERS,
KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF MAIWAND.



THE LATE SIR THOMAS BOUCH, C.E.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



BOLINGBROKE HOUSE PAY HOSPITAL,
WANDSWORTH COMMON.

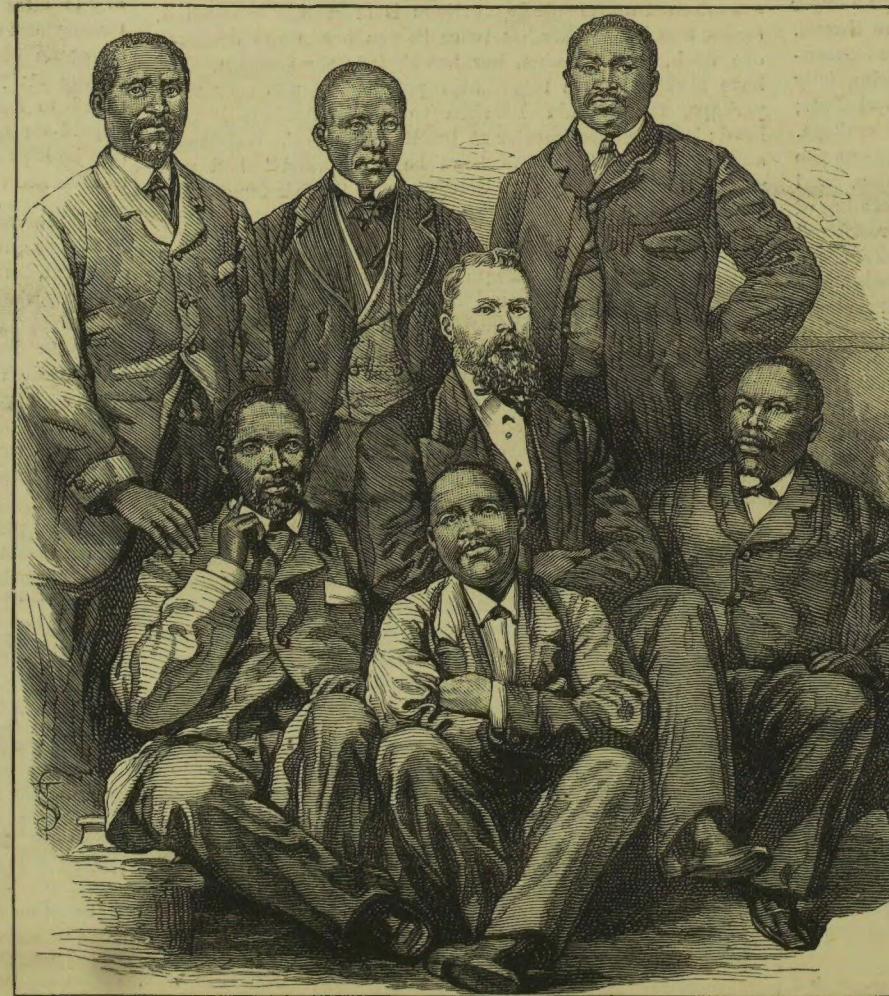


LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GALBRAITH, 66TH REGIMENT,
KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF MAIWAND.

The *Times* of last Monday, by telegraph of the preceding day from Calcutta, gives some passages of General Primrose's despatch to the Indian Government, just now officially published, with particulars of the determined stand made by the 66th at Maiwand. The total numbers of the regiment that day were, with the fighting line, 15 officers, 361 men; with the baggage-guard in the rear, 4 officers, 63 men; with the smooth-bore battery, 1 officer, 42 men; sick, 32 men. Of this number, 275 were killed, while 2 officers and 30 men were wounded. General Primrose notices the manner of the deaths of several officers. Colonel Galbraith was last seen on the nullah bank kneeling on one knee, colour in hand, officers and men rallying round him, and on that spot his body was found. Captain W. Hamilton M'Math, a gallant soldier, fell in the same place; Second-Lieutenant Barr was shot dead over the colours; close by, Captains Garratt and Francis Cullen were killed on the field in front of the nullah, up to the last moment commanding their companies, and giving orders with as much coolness as if on parade. Captain Walter Roberts was mortally wounded in the garden where the last stand was made. There also fell Captain C. V. Oliver, Lieutenants Maurice Rayner, Richard Trevor, Clute, and Honeywood. The two last-named officers were seen holding up the colours, the pole of one of which had been shattered to pieces, and Lieutenant Honeywood was shot while holding the colours high above his head, shouting to the men, "What shall we do to save this?" Sergeant-Major Cuppage was shot outside the garden while carrying the colours. Many other non-commissioned officers and men died in the attempt to save the colours. There also fell with the band who made the last effort Major Blackwood, R.H.A., and Lieutenant Henn, R.E., whose portrait we have engraved.

BOLINGBROKE HOUSE PAY HOSPITAL.

This institution, on Wandsworth-common, offers to sick persons who are able to pay,

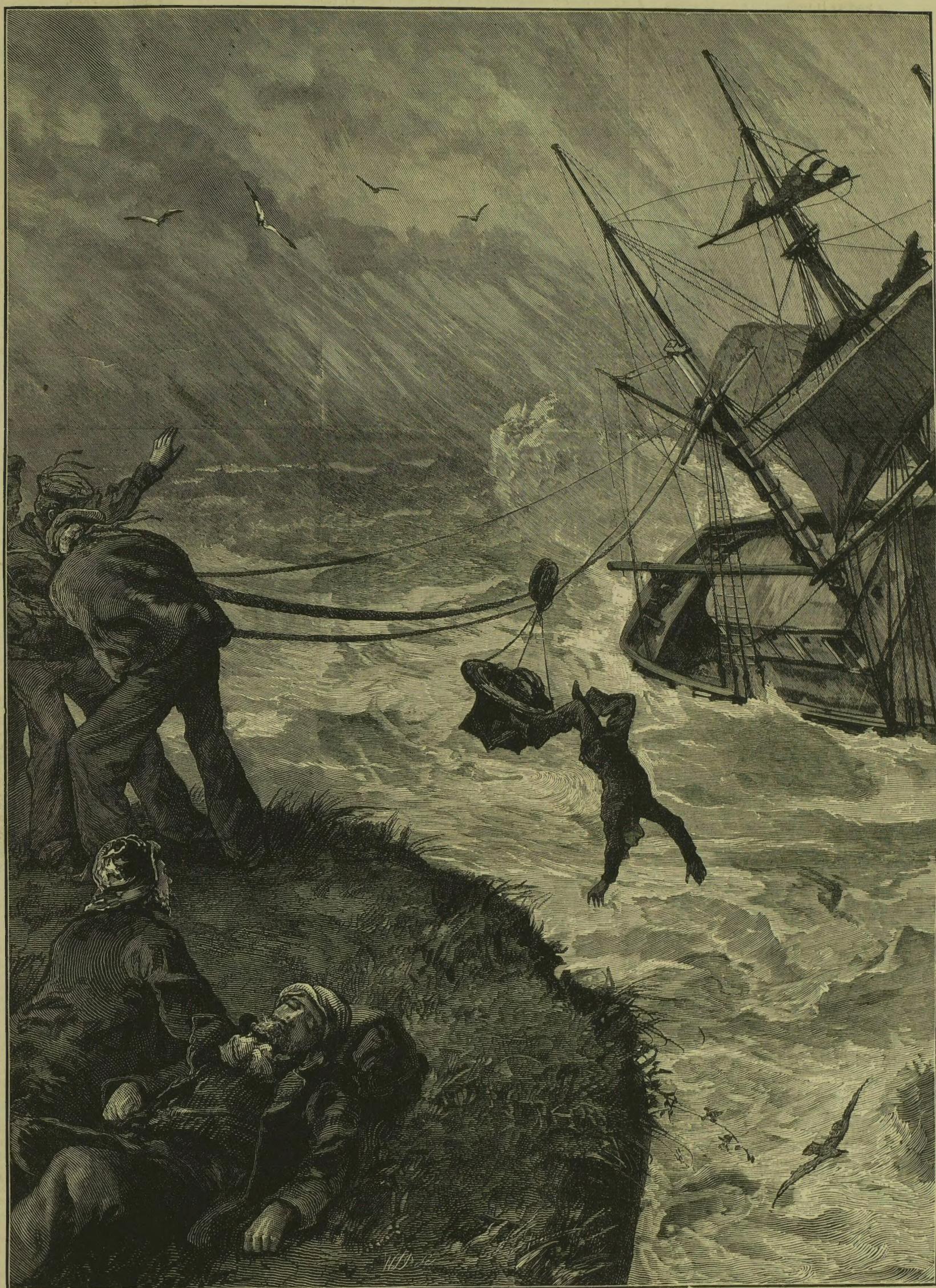


BASUTO DEPUTATION TO THE CAPE GOVERNMENT.

wholly or partially, for their support, the advantages of hospital treatment, with the comfort and privacy of home. It has been established by a subscription amounting to £5000. It is not opened as a financial speculation, but to give well-to-do artisans and middle-class people an opportunity of obtaining treatment, during sickness, without loss of self-respect which must result from their resorting to one of the general hospitals as objects of charity. It is believed that the institution will also be useful in the case of accidents, as it is situated in the centre of a great and growing middle-class population, four miles distant from the nearest general hospitals. The freehold of the house has been purchased, and it has been properly fitted for receiving patients. It is a spacious and conveniently arranged mansion, standing in pleasant grounds, on the verge of Wandsworth-common, within a short distance of Clapham Junction, and therefore easy of access from almost every point. In the house itself baths have been added, and new drainage and other sanitary arrangements have been thoroughly provided. Patients are required to pay weekly, in advance, an agreed fee, in accordance with their position and ability; and to observe all the rules and regulations of the establishment. Members of provident dispensaries or benefit clubs will be received on specially advantageous terms. Personal inquiries should be made at Bolingbroke House; but all written communications are to be addressed to the honorary secretary, Mr. J. S. Wood, at his residence, Woodville, Upper Tooting. The Rev. Canon Erskine Clarke, Vicar of Battersea, is president of the institution.

A BASUTO DEPUTATION IN CAPE TOWN.

The Basutos, against whom the Colonial Government of the Cape, disregarding the advice of her Majesty's Government, is now waging war, have been loyal and faithful subjects during thirty years past. They have repeatedly done willing service to British authority in various South African wars, as in



THE RECENT STORMS: WRECK OF A BARQUE AT BALITHAM, NEAR PLYMOUTH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

the Zulu war, the capture of Secocoen's stronghold in the Transvaal, and that of Moirosi's mountain fortress in Basuto Land. These people, who are not Kaffirs, but Bechuanas, are superior to all other native African races in their capacity of learning and practising the arts of civilisation; they wear European clothes, build substantial houses, cultivate profitable farms, make good roads, keep horses, send their children to school, support mission chapels, and many of them can read and write. Their principal chief, Letsea, as well as his late father, Moshesh, has always been most friendly to the English, and very docile to their instructions. It is his son, Lethorodi, with his uncle, Masupha, not a convert to Christianity, who has resisted the enforcement of the recent official order that the natives should give up all their firearms—an order which seemed to them particularly harsh

when they had just been using those weapons, at their own cost, in the voluntary and unpaid service of the British Government. They believe, indeed, and perhaps with some reason, that it is intended to be preliminary to the confiscation of large tracts of their land for the profit of the colonists.

A deputation of Basutos was sent to Capetown, some months ago, to entreat the Colonial Government not to insist upon this arbitrary measure, which had been sanctioned by Sir Bartle Frere, but which was afterwards disapproved by the Colonial Office in London. Sir Garnet Wolseley had also warned the Cape Government that it would provoke a fresh native war all over the eastern parts of South Africa; but Mr. Gordon Sprigg, the Prime Minister of the Colony, refused to listen to any remonstrance. It is understood that he has promised not to ask for any military assistance from the

Imperial Government. Our illustration of the Basuto deputies, accompanied by M. Couchette, a French Catholic missionary, acting as their interpreter, is supplied by a photograph taken by Mr. S. B. Barnard, of Capetown.

We have received also the weekly edition of the *Cape Argus*, published Oct. 12, which is accompanied with a large map, lithographed, of Basuto Land and the adjacent south-eastern territories—namely, East Griqua Land, Tembu Land, the Trans-Kai districts, and Pondo Land, extending to the shores of the Indian Ocean. There is great fear, indeed, that the insurrection so rashly provoked by the Capetown Government will spread over the whole of those populous countries, where Sir Bartle Frere's annexation policy had an apparent temporary success, while it was supported by the presence of a large force of regular troops from England. The Colony has not yet

contributed any share of the costs incurred by this country in the Zulu and Transvaal wars, and has rejected all the proposals of confederation for its future defence.

The present active warfare is confined to a few places on the border, not of the English settlements, but of the Dutch Orange River Free State, which remains neutral, but allows the passage of English Colonial troops. The stations of Mohali's Hoek, Matefeng, and Maseru, the residences of colonial magistrates appointed to superintend the Basuto tribes, have been the scenes of much sharp fighting, in the past six weeks, but with varying success. The most recent news is of very uncertain purport.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS BOUCH, C.E.

The death of this eminent civil engineer, who had long practised at the head of his profession in Edinburgh, was recorded a few days since, and has called forth some expressions of sympathy. He had gained much distinction by several great works, especially in the construction of the North British Railway; but the disastrous fall of the Tay Bridge at Dundee, to whatever faults—probably not wholly mistakes of the designer—it may be justly ascribed, is thought to have cast a gloom over the end of his career. The *Builder* has offered some considerate and feeling remarks upon this occasion, from which a sentence or two may here be quoted:—"In this nineteenth-century tragedy we find a General in the army of labour, fighting in a noble cause, who has fallen a victim to the inexorable watchfulness of natural laws that are ever ready to revenge themselves upon mistakes. Let us, then, so think of Sir Thomas Bouch and of the Tay Bridge. He did his best, in circumstances surrounded by trial and difficulty, to make it secure. In his battle with the elements, it was at least his sincere wish to succeed in the interests of progress and civilisation. Even those who were ready to quote the sad death of the sufferers from the accident as a ground for indictment are silenced by the mournful event that has followed. Sir Thomas has died of a broken heart, and gone to join the multitude of labourers whose lives, in the great vortex of modern civilisation, have met with an untimely end. In spite of the sad termination to his career, we can still look back on his previous work and deplore the loss of a great builder."

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. J. Moffat, of Prince's-street, Edinburgh.

THE NEW AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

The Republican party having gained the requisite majority of votes in the elections of Nov. 2, by which the delegated electors of all the States, for the purpose of choosing the new President, were themselves chosen, it follows that General Garfield, the Presidential candidate of that party, will come into office, after completing the further electoral formalities, and will be duly installed at Washington in the month of March next year.

James Abram Garfield, lawyer, soldier, member of Congress, and Senator, was born in November, 1831, at a small village called Orange, in the north-eastern part of Cuyahonga county, Ohio, a village at that time of but a few score inhabitants. His parents were only able to provide him with a rudimentary education, and at an early age he commenced life as a day labourer. After following this occupation for some time he became a driver, and then a boatman on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, and in 1849, with the object of improving his education, attended an academy, and studied with such success that the following winter he undertook the teaching of a district school. Several years later he, having in the meantime made much progress, was appointed teacher of languages in the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, Ohio, the following year becoming president of that institution, which office he held till 1861. In the meantime, in 1859, he had been elected a member of the Senate of his native State, and in 1860 was admitted to the Bar. An ardent supporter of the Union, after the War of Secession had commenced he raised, in the autumn of 1861, the 42nd Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, of which he was made Colonel, and dispatched to Eastern Kentucky, where with his own regiment, in conjunction with the 40th Ohio Regiment, he defeated Humphrey Marshall. He was subsequently created a Major-General "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle" (Chickamauga), and with this rank his military career shortly after came to an end. In October, 1862, Mr. Garfield was elected to Congress from the nineteenth district of Ohio, which he has continued to represent till the present time, though at the recent Senatorial election he was returned as a Senator from his native State.

The Portrait of General Garfield is engraved this week for our front page. It is from a photograph with which we have been favoured by Mr. B. E. Huntley, of Chiswell-street, and of Lockport, New York.

AN INCIDENT OF THE LATE SHIPWRECKS.

During the violent storm that raged on the south-west coast about Plymouth, as well as on the eastern shores of England, on Thursday, the 28th ult., the men of the Coast Guard Service, under command of Captain Ommaney, assisted by Mr. John Hoskins, Mr. Philip Mann, and others, saved many lives of shipwrecked seamen by the use of rockets and lines to help them ashore. A singular and lamentable accident occurred in one of these operations, which is illustrated by the aid of a Sketch we have received from Mr. Frederick Elton, R.N. One of the crew of a barque that got aground at Ballylith, while he was being passed along the rope stretched across from the stranded vessel to the summit of the cliff, where the Coast Guard men were hauling him in, lost his hold of the rope, and fell headlong into the sea, where he instantly perished. Great praise is due to the officers and men of the Coast Guard service at this and other parts of the coast for their indefatigable exertions in the late furious storms to rescue human life.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held on the 4th inst. A grant of £1000 was made in aid of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the eleven brave life-boatmen who were lost from the Wells life-boat on the 29th ult. During recent storms the life-boats of the institution have contributed to the saving of 113 lives from different wrecks. On these occasions the boats were manned by 500 persons, without any accident whatever, except that at Wells, notwithstanding that some of the life-boats—like those at Whitby and Scarborough—went out four or five times in succession, while the wind was literally blowing a hurricane, accompanied by mountainous seas. For these and other services rewards amounting to £640 were granted by the institution to the crews.

The second service clasp was also voted to Mr. Henry Freeman, coxswain of the Whitby life-boat, in acknowledgement of his determined conduct in putting off four times on the previous Thursday to the rescue of shipwrecked crews. The silver medal was granted to Mr. N. G. Hatch, chief officer of

the ship Berkshire, of London; the thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, to Captain Richard Sheris, harbourmaster at Falmouth, and £5 10s. to their boat's crews, for saving the master and two of the crew of the brig Marys, of Whitby, which was wrecked on the Black Rock, at the entrance to Falmouth Harbour, during a heavy gale and high sea.

Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1480 were likewise made on some of the 270 life-boat establishments of the institution.

A contribution of £2000 has been received from Mr. Charles Arkoll, to defray the cost of a life-boat establishment in memory of his late father.

Reports were read from the five district inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to life-boat stations.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing season is dying very hard, and every available day during the present month is appropriated by one enterprising lessee or another. A very pleasant meeting was held at Brighton last week, and no one felt inclined to grumble at the cold, as the fine bright weather was such a welcome change after the plague of rain from which we have recently suffered. Rhidorroch (8 st. 12 lb.) cut a poor figure in the Autumn Handicap, in spite of having Archer's assistance in the saddle, but the pace was not good enough to allow such a slow, muddling horse to show to any advantage. Wainwright accomplished a wonderfully plucky performance in the Bevindean Nursery Handicap, as, after having a bad fall and dislocating one of his shoulders, he remounted La Paume, and won the race in a canter. Dunmow, who has proved a very disappointing horse this season, managed to come in first for a wester race, and War Paint followed up her Newmarket success by running away with the Bristol Mile Nursery, the unlucky John Ridd adding one more to his long list of seconds. Lewes was also favoured with fine weather, and backers had matters pretty much their own way during the two days of the meeting. The greatly-improved Reefer (8 st. 12 lb.) beat four moderate opponents in the Lewes Autumn Handicap, and Mr. T. V. Morgan, whose colours are so seldom sported now, landed a couple of events on the second day. The Lincoln meeting was, however, about the best of the week. Pelleas (6 st. 4 lb.), who finished fourth in the Cambridgeshire, proved equal to winning the Great Tom Stakes, though the head verdict was only gained after a desperate struggle with Concord (7 st 1 lb.). The smart Lizzie Long frightened away nearly all opposition in the Chaplin Stakes, and Madame du Barry easily disposed of her seven opponents in the Queen's Plate, and this is the largest field that has started for one of Her Majesty's gifts during the season. The Worcester Meeting, postponed on account of the floods, was successfully brought off at the end of last week.

A rather tame start was made with the Liverpool Meeting on Tuesday, though some fair sport is promised before the end of the week. Rowlston was not long in getting back the money that was paid for him at the recent sale of Lord Rosebery's horses, and at last Mazurka, who has been very unlucky hitherto, managed to win a good race, in which she conceded 19 lb. to Medina, who came from Ireland with a good reputation, and who also beat Sir Marmaduke out of a place. Thanks mainly to Fordham's brilliant riding, Pride of the Highlands just won the Liverpool Leger, and the great jockey, who only accepted two mounts during the day, was successful on each occasion.

There was an immense attendance at Albert Gate on Monday last, when Messrs. Tattersall disposed of twenty-three horses belonging to the Duke of Westminster. The highest price was realised by the two-year-old Thora (1000 gs.), who has shown pretty good form this season, and, considering the more than doubtful state of her fore-legs, Dourance (800 gs.) did not do badly. Blanton purchased Evasion (750 gs.) for a brood mare, and, oddly enough, Maximilian (410 gs.) made exactly one tenth of the sum that the Duke paid for him as a yearling. If he will only stand training, Muncaster (220 gs.) was the cheapest horse sold during the afternoon, though we believe great things are expected of Peregrine (700 gs.), and Meteora (420 gs.) should also be a profitable purchase.

On Saturday last Elias C. Laycock and J. H. Riley, of Saratoga, sculled over the championship course for £200 a side. Odds of 5 to 2 were freely laid on the former, and we fancy that he had matters pretty much his own way from start to finish. Riley took the lead as soon as the signal was given, and once in the first mile was fully three lengths in front. From the Soapworks to Hammersmith Bridge, however, Laycock gradually got nearer to him, and, as they approached Chiswick Eyot, shot to the front, and sculled the rest of the course at his leisure, eventually winning by three lengths, in 25 min. 4 sec. To-day (Saturday) Laycock will meet John Hawden, of Delaval, over the same course. On Monday, the first match between Trickett and Hanlan for the championship of the world will take place; and, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, will be occupied with the decision of the Hop Bitters Regatta.

William Cook and Joseph Bennett played for the championship at Billiards, held by the former, at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening, and, after a most exciting game, the long odds laid on Cook were upset, and Bennett secured the much-coveted title. Cook made one very brilliant break of 107, but we have often seen him play better, and, when it came to a close finish, his nerve appeared to desert him, though at one time his victory looked a certainty, as his score was 938 against Bennett's 864. The latter played a consistently good game throughout. His best break was a finely-played 77; but he never failed to take full advantage of every opportunity, and of the good luck that certainly favoured him, more especially in the earlier part of the match. He really seemed to improve when things were going badly, and, at the most critical part of the game, when all appeared lost, ran up 136 while Cook was making eleven. The champion has already been challenged by Taylor, and we hear that Shorter means to play the winner of that match.

The victory of Rowell in the six days' race at the Agricultural Hall last week was a foregone conclusion at the end of the third day, and, though his score of 566 miles is the best on record, there is no doubt that he could have travelled upwards of 600 miles if necessary. Littlewood was second with 470 miles, and Dobler just completed the 450 miles required to entitle him to participate in a share of the gate money, a very game performance, as he suffered terribly from a swollen knee. The attendance was not very good, and we doubt if American pedestrians will care to visit this country again, as the expenses they necessarily incur are too heavy to make the trip a paying one.

The entries for the forthcoming Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club were tested yesterday week, and have been ascertained to be quite equal in point of numbers to those of last year. The prizes will be of the aggregate value of over £300. The show will be divided into eighty classes.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Ah! the strange week that has just passed and the strange revelations! Who would have thought that the peaceful monks, who pass their lives in prayer and works of charity, and their hours of relaxation in manufacturing generous cordials, would have given proof of the possession of military qualities worthy of the Knights of Rhodes and the Templars of old? In the art of fortification, of raising defences, of consolidating doors, and constructing barricades they have displayed qualities of the highest order. In military engineering they have nothing to learn. Indeed, it is to be regretted that in exempting them from military service the State has hitherto deprived them of the opportunity of exercising such rare and precious talents. At Nantes the monks offered a sturdy resistance to the siege laid by the military and the fire brigade; at Tarascon the Prémontrés Fathers stood a siege of four days' duration in their turreted and battlemented abbey of Le Frigolet. The abbey is situated on the crest of a barren and rocky hill, full of ravines. The troops blockaded the fortress-monastery, and it was only yesterday that they took the place by assault and turned out the monks. Thus ended this siege *pour rire*, to which the clerical journals have attempted to give epic proportions. Thus ends the clerical comedy. The hostilities were begun last Friday all over France, and, except at Tarascon, they were finished between six and nine o'clock in the morning. At Paris, as in the provinces, the monks of the unauthorised congregations, acting at the instigation of the Jesuits and their Legitimist and Reactionary friends, offered a resistance to the officers of the Government, the only object of which was to produce disorder and riot and civil strife. In some of the fanatical provinces of Brittany, La Vendée, and of the South, they succeeded, to a certain extent, in creating disorder, but by no means to such an alarming degree as the clerical journals have tried to make out. At Paris the convents had to be broken into by the firemen with axes and crowbars. A few persons gathered in the streets, uttered seditious cries, and insulted the police. These were invited to repair to the police stations, and on Saturday the Tribunal sentenced them to short terms of imprisonment and fines. It is not my business, as a mere recorder of events, to discuss the policy of the religious decrees or to blame or approve the manner in which they have been carried out. I state the fact that they have been carried out, and at the same time the fact that the incidents attending their execution have been singularly exaggerated, not only by French clerical and party journals, but by the correspondents of English and other foreign journals. This being said, I will ask those who feel strongly on this question of the expulsion of the unauthorised religious congregations to remember that it was by refusing to fulfil a formality of a demand of authorisation, by attempting, in short, to set themselves above the law of the land, that they forced the Government to the necessity of a rigorous application of the religious decrees; that this refusal was prompted by the Ultramontane party; that the absurd resistance of the monks has been organised by the Ultramontane party who took advantage of this opportunity to excite religious passions in the country. The matter is one which must be considered from other points of view than that of mere sentiment.

On Friday last, after a two-days' audience, the Tribunal des Conflits, a Court which decides in matters where the judicial and administrative authorities come into conflict, decided in favour of the Government in the case of legal proceedings instituted by the Jesuits of Lille and Avignon, in consequence of their recent expulsion.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies met to-day for the first time after the recess. There was a large attendance. M. Jules Ferry read the declaration of the Government, in the course of which he stated that the Cabinet did not intend to apply the decrees to the congregations of women. Amongst the first laws which the House would have to consider M. Ferry mentioned those relative to education, the reform of the magistrature, and the laws on the press and the right of public meeting. The declaration of the Government was received with applause from the Left, and laughter from the Right, when M. Ferry pronounced the name of liberty. After the reading of this declaration a Parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of General Cissy while Minister of War was called for, and urgency was demanded for the motion. This was opposed by the Government, but they were defeated by 263 to 103. The settling of the business on the paper was then looked on as a test vote of confidence, and on this Ministers were outvoted by 200 to 166. After this double defeat M. Jules Ferry went to the Elysée, and for himself and colleagues tendered their resignations. M. Grévy, however, begged them to reconsider their decision. And thus the matter stands.

The civil marriage of Prince Roland Bonaparte and Mdlle. Marie Félix Blanc, daughter of Monaco Blanc, took place last Saturday at the Mairie of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois. Prince Roland is the son of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who, by the way, is on the brink of the grave.

Last Thursday the Tribunal confirmed the judgment condemning Félix Pyat to 1000f. fine and two years imprisonment on account of the Berezowski subscription. Félix Pyat did not appear to support his appeal. The *Commune* has ceased to appear, the sleeping partner having withdrawn the caution money, and all the stuff have passed over to the *Marseillaise*. And now Félix Pyat has retired to Brussels, where he can scoff with impunity at the threats of an oppressing power.

Madame Edmond Adam, a lovely and opulent bluestocking, whose main object in life is to get herself talked about in the newspapers, intends this winter to make her salon a rival of the Salle des Conférences. Next Sunday a gentleman will deliver there a lecture on the Japanese Stage, and another gentleman will illustrate it simultaneously on the black-board. The critics are invited, and Madame Adam expects the *feuilletonistes* to notice her entertainments in the newspapers of the following morning. I notice this instance of thirst for publicity as a sign of the times. It was in Madame Adam's salon that M. Déroulède's "Moabite" was read. This play is to be produced at Brussels. Erckmann-Chatrian's prohibited piece, "Les Fiancés," will also be produced at Brussels. The events of the theatrical season in store are, at the Français, a three-act comedy by Dumas the younger, called "Lionette," the rehearsals of which will begin next week, and at the Odéon a piece by Alphonse Daudet, taken from his novel "Jack."

This morning Louise Michel, the Communist, arrived at the Gare Saint Lazare from New Caledonia, via London and Newhaven. Some five thousand people collected round the station to receive her. Amongst the number were MM. Louis Blanc, Clémenceau, Rochefort, Alphonse Humbert, Tony Révillon, and a large number of *annistes* and députations from Socialist societies and clubs. MM. Humbert and Cypriani were arrested and sent to the dépôt for insulting the police and trying to force their way into the railway station.

T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The new Princess's Theatre, under the management of Mr. Walter Gooch, opened on Saturday night last with the tragedy of "Hamlet," the part of the Prince of Denmark being performed by the famous American tragedian Mr. Edwin Booth, of whom his countrymen are justly much prouder than in the last generation they were proud of Edwin Forrest, a vigorous but too vociferous actor, and altogether more of the strongly emphasised type of Gustavus V. Brooke than the more refined and subdued one of Macready and Charles Kean. Comparisons may be odious; but I must venture upon one when I say that Mr. Edwin Booth in Hamlet, while he is diametrically the opposite to such ranting tragedians as Forrest and G. V. Brooke, reminded me far less either of Macready or of Charles Kean than of another actor upon whom, I daresay, Mr. Edwin Booth never set eyes, but whom his father must have known very well. I mean the late Charles Mayne Young. Lest when I make this statement my readers should be induced to think that my years are those of Old Parr, I may be allowed to explain that Mr. Young retired from the stage, with a competent fortune, at a comparatively early age; that he survived his retirement and was a brilliant ornament to society for many years, and that he was an intimate friend of my family. I have read to him, under his guidance and correction, such "pieces" from the "Speaker" as "Cicero against Verres" and "Chatham against the employment of Indians in the American War" over and over again; and I have repeatedly listened—with rapt ears—to the Shakespearean readings with which he occasionally favoured private society. It was in "Coriolanus" and in "Hamlet" that I was most especially struck by the exquisite accuracy of his delivery, the sonority of his periods, and the purity and sweetness of his intonation. Curiously, when he was not reciting blank verse, his pronunciation was marked by a slight lisp—just as that of Charles Dickens was; but when he was on the stage, or reading, this lisp entirely disappeared—or, in greater probability, seemed to disappear. The whole time that Mr. Edwin Booth was on the stage at the Princess's on Saturday night the tall lithe form of Charles Mayne Young seemed, to my mind's eye, to stand by the figure of the American tragedian.

The performance, from a popular point of view, was a most brilliant success. The pit and gallery, who seemed to have their Shakespeare by heart and to love him as heartily as the French working classes used to love their Béranger, listened to Mr. Edwin Booth with almost religious attention, judiciously refraining from applauding him at inopportune moments; but when the right time came they launched upon him a perfect torrent of enthusiastic cheers. For such enthusiasm—enhanced, as it was, by repeated calls for Mr. Booth before the curtain—there were, I take it, two very good and sufficient reasons. In the first place, Mr. Booth, albeit of old English parentage, is an American citizen, and in that capacity he was certain of a hearty welcome from an English audience. We have thus welcomed half a dozen first-rate Transatlantic actors and actresses during the past season, and we are prepared to welcome others. The more of them the merrier; and confusion catch the malevolent creatures on either side the "big pond" who would insinuate that there now remains the slightest tinge of animosity or jealousy on the part of John Bull towards his American cousins. In the next place, Mr. Edwin Booth gives us a Hamlet that can be thoroughly "understood of the people." That people like to hear all and every one of Hamlet's "lines," be they broad or be they narrow, because they are Shakespeare's. They listened patiently to the long-drawn scene, so frequently omitted, of Claudius's tardy but prayerful remorse, and Hamlet's curious desisting from slaying him, because just then he is in a fit and proper state to go to his account—one of the most extraordinary imaginings of purely revengeful feeling that, perhaps, ever crossed a poet's brain; and their patience was simply due to their Shakespearean loyalty. And so it was from first to last. They let no word of Mr. Edwin Booth escape appreciation; and he gave them not one clipped sentence: not one slurred or enervated line. His performance of Hamlet was throughout a triumph of refined and scholar-like elocution, of the very highest kind.

But, as a work of picturesque art, the triumph was not so complete. There were critics (I do not mean professional ones) present who thought Mr. Booth's elocution generally too sententious and too didactic. His gesticulation in soliloquies seemed too monotonous, consisting usually in an upturning of the head and an up-and-downing of the hands in the attitude described by Virgil as that of Æneas in the storm, and known to critics of antique sculpture as the "attitude of Adoration." His action, again, in combination with the other characters, was so precise and measured as to resemble that of clockwork. He moved hither and thither, appeared and reappeared at different entrances with the mechanical exactitude of the figures of Saints and Apostles on the dial of a mediæval clock. In brief, I may say that I never wish to hear the "To Be or Not to Be" more finely recited. The "Get Thee to a Nunnery" scene with Ophelia was exceedingly tender and natural. The action in the play-scene, on Mr. Booth's part, was deficient in *physique*; but he was superb in the Closet scene. All his scenes with the Ghost were good. In the churchyard scene, he was at first somewhat unimpressive; but from the point "Tis I, Hamlet the Dane!" he was grandly forcible. The fencing scene was poor; and he did not make a very good end of it. I went away with the conviction that I had seen a very conscientious, a very refined, a very appreciative, but a somewhat old-fashioned Hamlet:—strong in all the dignified parts of the character, but weak in the interpretation of eccentricity, and especially of sarcastic humour. The *bardine* with Polonius went for nothing.

Mr. Swinburne was a respectable and experienced Claudius; and Mr. John Ryder as the Ghost did excellently well what, probably, he has done as excellently many hundreds of times before. Excepting the Queen and Ophelia, Mr. Ryder, in his time, must have sustained every part in the tragedy, from the Prince of Denmark and Horatio to Rosencrantz and Guildenstern and both the Gravediggers. Mr. Beauchamp was a manly Horatio; but Mr. William Farren, with his ringing, clear-cut enunciation, was scarcely senile enough as Polonius. He was white-bearded and yet too rabid in manner. Mr. Leathes' Laertes was, in parts, unpleasant. His manner towards Ophelia was more that of a lover than a brother; but this subsequently was atoned for by his very dramatic acting in the fourth and fifth acts. Mrs. Hermann Vezin played the Queen superbly; and Miss Gerard as Ophelia, who was somewhat staid and unimpassioned in the earlier scenes, awakened genuine enthusiasm by her splendid acting in the mad-scene. The tragedy was excellently mounted, and the stage management was perfect.

If continuous and clamorous cachinnation and boisterous applause from a crowded audience are to be considered as the criterion of a theatrical success, then "Bilie Taylor," a new and original nautical comic opera, in two acts, the libretto

written by Mr. H. Pottinger Stevens, and music composed by Mr. Edward Solomon, which was recently produced at the Imperial Theatre, must be pronounced completely and legitimately successful. With the old ballad of "Billy Taylor," which the late George Daniell asserted to have been written by Richard Brinsley Sheridan (although there is no trustworthy evidence to fix the authorship on the writer of the "School for Scandal") Mr. H. P. Stevens has taken considerable liberties—not greater, however, than were taken by Mr. J. B. Buckstone in the burlesque-extravaganza more than half a century since, and by my brother and myself in our pantomime at the Princess's nearly thirty years ago. William Taylor is common property, like Don Juan and Doctor Faustus. There has even been a "Military Billy Taylor," a burlesque by Mr. Burnand.

At the Imperial, Taylor is a virtuous gardener and a hypocritical sneak. Phoebe is a beauteous, demure, and artful charity girl, not averse from having two strings to her bow or two beaux to her string. In due time, just before his projected marriage with Phoebe, the "maiden fair and free," who has been brought up at St. Vitus's charity school, is duly seized, at the instigation of a villainous schoolmaster named Crab (who stalks through the South Coast brandishing a monstrous birch rod), by a press-gang commanded by a bluff boatswain named Ben Barnacle. Phoebe assumes male attire, and follows her affianced not to sea, but to the jetty at Portsmouth, "under the name of Richard Carr;" while Miss Arabella Lane, daughter of Sir Mincing Lane, a "self-made man," who has long been enamoured of Taylor, and has not scrupled to apprise him of the circumstance in approved Leap-Year fashion, accompanies him to the naval rendezvous and becomes the "lady guy" with whom the culpable Taylor is dancing "so early in the morning," when the betrayed and exasperated Phoebe, alias Richard Carr, calls for "sword and pistol," which come "straight at her command," and forthwith "shoots her Billy Taylor, with his lady in his hand." He comes to life again; and, it being discovered that he is a rank coward, who has behaved shamefully in action, he is degraded from the rank to which, with surprising rapidity, he has been promoted, and the lovely Phoebe, alias Richard Carr, is appointed by Captain the Hon. Felix Flapper, R.N. (who is a gallant gay Lothario, and has been making love to the ladies all round) to be first lieutenant of "the Gallant Thunderbomb."

Mr. Edward Solomon's music is light, sparkling, and joyous. It is not suggestive of plagiarism; but it is equally unsuggestive of original invention of the tuneful sort. There was a French photographer once who advertised a portrait at fifteen francs as a "ressemblance garantie;" one at ten francs as a "ressemblance respectable;" and one at five francs as possessing an *air de famille*. Mr. Edward Solomon's lyrical numbers have a "family likeness" to the productions of several composers whose names it would be invidious to mention. But he is a young maestro; and when Rafaelle was young he imitated Perugino; even as his pupil, the youthful Giulio Romano imitated Rafaelle. Mr. Solomon's instrumentation is very skilful and varied. He should try to cultivate the art, if he be not naturally endowed with the gift of melody. Miss Kathleen Corri made a very sprightly Phoebe. She has a fresh young voice, but it was too severely taxed by the vasty proscenium and rambling auditorium of the theatre, which is more suitable for the performance of an oratorio than of an *opéra bouffe*. Miss Emma Chambers was really very fascinating as Arabella Lane, and sang the numbers apportioned to her with much taste, purity, and spirit; and the by-play of Miss Harriet Coveney as Eliza Dabsey, an old *inamorata* of Mr. Boatman Barnacle, was admirable. Mr. Fleming Norton as Captain Flapper was painstaking, but scarcely droll; and Mr. Frederick Rivers was altogether too cold and demure both as an actor and a vocalist, as Bilie Taylor. Mr. J. D. Stoyle was a very gruff boatswain, and sang a very gruff song with a very shrill chorus, to the refrain of "All on account of Eliza." Christopher Crab, the villainous schoolmaster with the monstrous birch, found an adequate representative in Mr. F. A. Arnold; and Mr. Arthur Williams was amusing as Sir Mincing Lane, the "self-made man." A capital chorus and dance of charity girls, in the first act, was deservedly encored.

I read in, and am glad to extract the following from, the *World*:—

Miss Eva Sothern, the young and pretty daughter of the well-known actor, who is to make her *début* at Mr. Colman's benefit at the Gaiety, is a ward of the Court of Chancery, and an application is now pending before the Master of the Rolls for his sanction to allow the young lady, who is scarcely eighteen, to follow the profession of an actress. I understand that her guardians offer no opposition to her strongly-expressed desire to do so.

Miss Eva Sothern will, I understand, have a fellow *débutante* in the person of a son of Mr. Dion Boucicault. The conjunction of two such bright stars in the Zodiacal House of Hollingshead should be pleasant to the paternal planets. What saith Zadkiel?

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The specialty of last week was the *début* of Madame Giannoni Zucchi, which occurred too late for notice until now. The lady just named made her first appearance in England on Thursday week as Valentine in "Les Huguenots," and met with a deservedly favourable reception. She is an experienced actress, as was specially proved in the conspiracy scene and the following great duet with Raoul, with which fine climax the opera now generally terminates. Her voice is a genuine soprano, of considerable power, and reaching to C in alt. In the duet with Marcello, in the scene of the Pré aux Clercs, and particularly in the final scene with Raoul, Madame Zucchi sang with great effect, both in the pathetic and the declamatory passages; and the impression produced was such as to promise a competent representative, both vocally and dramatically, of characters in romantic and tragic opera which have scarcely been adequately filled since the death of Mdlle. Titien. The next part assigned to Madame Zucchi was Lucrezia Borgia, on Thursday. In the performance of "Les Huguenots," just referred to, Mdlle. Bressolles sang the florid music of Margherita di Valois with much fluent grace, the co-operation of Madame Trebelli, as the Page, Urbano, having been, as often before, a valuable feature in the cast. Signor Vizzani,

as Raoul, made his best effect in the great duet with Valentine, some passages in which he gave with earnest expression and powerful declamation. Signori Antonucci, Bonetti, and Quintili-Leoni were, respectively, the representatives of Marcello and the Counts di Never and San Bris.

On the following evening Signor Manfrini made his first appearance in England as Fernando in "La Favorita," the cast of which was otherwise the same as recently. The new tenor gave some signs of vocal merit, but was so evidently under the influence of indisposition and fatigue (having been travelling from Italy until within a few hours of his appearance), that fresh opportunity must be awaited for judging of his powers.

Mdlle. Rosina Isidor made her fourth appearance here on Saturday; and, in another character, still further improved in the success which she at once made in her first performance a fortnight before. The opera was "La Traviata," and the lady's singing and acting as Violetta were distinguished by special grace and refinement. In the opening "Brindisi" the following scene, "Ah! fors' è lui," in the duets with Alfredo and his father, Mdlle. Isidor produced a very marked impression, which was quite sustained by her rendering of the music of the final dying scene, in which quiet pathos and subdued anguish were admirably realised, with an avoidance of exaggeration which is not always the case in this situation. Signor Aldighieri was the elder Germont, and his performance—vocal and dramatic—was even better than in his first appearance here as Rigoletto, successful as that was. His impressive acting, his fine voice, and cultivated style were displayed with special success.

This week's announcements included Madame Zucchi's appearance as Lucrezia on Thursday, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" yesterday (Friday); "Il Trovatore" being promised for this (Saturday) evening, with Madame Zucchi as Leonora.

THE MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

The twenty-third season of these excellent performances opened this week, with a programme of strong and varied interest. The concert began with Mozart's serenade in E flat, for two oboes, two clarionets, two horns, and two bassoons, given for the first time here, and admirably played by Messrs. Dubmecq, Horton, Lazarus, Egerton, Mann, Standen, Wotton, and Haveron. Mendelssohn's variations in E flat, for pianoforte solo, and the same composer's capriccio in E minor—in answer to an encore—were finely rendered by Mdlle. Janotta, who was associated with Mr. Lazarus and Signor Piatti in Beethoven's Trio in B flat, op. 11. Madame Koch-Boschenberger produced a marked impression by her brilliant delivery of Mozart's aria, "Ach! ich liebt," from "Die Entführung," and her singing in the same composer's song, "Das Veilchen" and Rubinstein's "Es blinkt der Thau." Mr. Zerbini was an efficient accompanist of the vocal music, and of Locatelli's sonata in D, for violoncello, the solo portion of which was admirably played by Signor Piatti. The first of the afternoon performances takes place to-day (Saturday).

The first of a series of Wednesday evening Popular Concerts—organised by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.—took place this week in the new Townhall, Kensington. Attractive programmes, well rendered, and moderate prices of admission, can scarcely fail to realise success in so large a suburban quarter. The music at the first concert consisted of three divisions—classical, ballad, and operatic.

We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the tenth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, which opened on Thursday evening, again under the direction of Mr. Barnby. Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" was performed with the orchestral effects reinforced by the band of the Coldstream Guards. The solo singers announced were Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Madame M. Cummings, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. T. Hanson, and Signor Foli. Dr. Stainer continues his co-operation as organist.

This (Saturday) evening the first of a series of four weekly concerts will take place at St. James's Hall, conducted by Mr. F. H. Cowen. The programmes will include several important new instrumental works by English composers; and during the series some eminent solo vocalists and instrumentalists will appear. Of the first concert we shall have to speak next week.

Mr. Samuel Hayes's Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre closed on Saturday evening, when the programme included a selection from the popular songs of Henry Russell. Among the recent specialties at these concerts was a Balfe night, when some interesting music by that eminent composer was given, comprising pieces from two of his many successful operas, "Satanella" and "The Enchantress," the overture to the latter having been re-scored by Balfe since its production at Drury Lane Theatre, nearly thirty-five years ago.

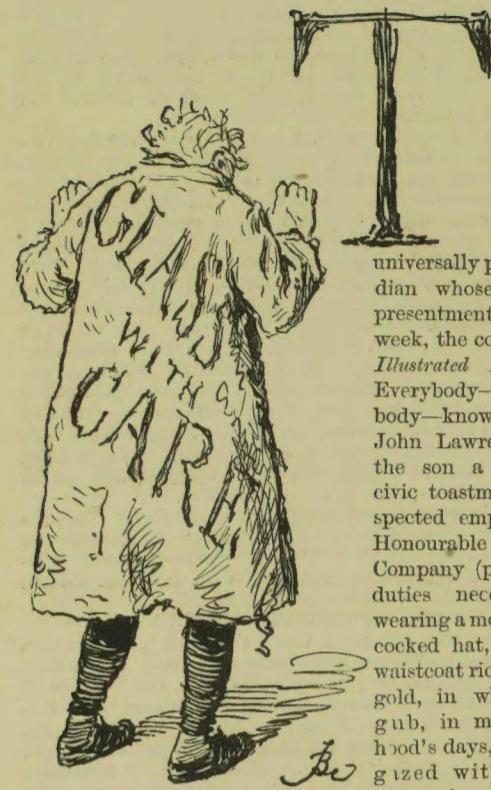
The Brixton Choral Society, conducted by Mr. W. Lemare, gave a performance of Haydn's "Creation" on Monday evening. The principal vocalists announced were Madame Clara Suter, Mr. Dudley Thomas, and Mr. Thurley Beale.

Mr. Sims Reeves, whose retirement from public life as an artist is to take place in 1882, writes that as some little testimony of gratitude for the unfailing kindness of the public in the past, and as a humble token to promote the true interests of British art, he would gladly devote some three or four hours daily to the work of vocal instructor at the projected Royal College of Music. He entirely repudiates the notion of there being any want of natural musical ability on the part of Englishmen and Englishwomen, and says that in no country, save perhaps Italy, are children gifted with sweeter voices or a better ear.

Mr. Ernst Pauer began a course of six lectures on the History of Pianoforte-playing in the lecture theatre, South Kensington Museum, yesterday (Friday) afternoon. His next lecture (on Mozart, Clementi, and John Field) will take place on Friday, the 19th inst.

The English version of "Les Mousquetaires," recently brought out at the Globe Theatre, is really an *opéra-bouffe*, as the piece was originally entitled on its production at the Bouffes Parisiens (in March). Its English adaptation has been made by Mr. H. Farnie. The adventures of two military officers disguising themselves as monks and entering a convent to rescue two young ladies (with whom they are in love) from becoming nuns, with comic incidents resulting therefrom, form the basis of a piece, written by MM. Prevel and Frevier, having much analogy with burlesque. The music, like the drama, is a joint production—MM. Varney and Mansour—none of these names being as yet familiar here. There is nothing calling for critical comment in a musical sense; the style, although lively, not being marked by any distinguishing individuality. The co-operation of so good an artist as Mr. F. H. Celli, as Captain Brissac, is an important feature in the cast, which includes Miss Alice May, Mesdames M. Davis, E. Moore, K. Aubrey, Graham, and Sylvia; Mr. Harry Paulton, and Messrs. C. Ashford, M. Marchant, J. Vivian, &c. The burlesque is admirably placed on the stage, and is proving attractive.

“D O T,” A T T H E F O L L Y T H E A T R E.



père, standing, in the defiant attitude of Ajax Defying the Lightning, beneath the portico of the old India House in Leadenhall-street); and that the future contributor to “the gaiety of nations” was born in London in 1830, and soundly educated at the excellent City of London School. It is equally well known that after a brief probation in a wine merchant’s counting-house (was not David Garrick likewise for a time in the wine trade?) young John Lawrence

HE British public have been for a considerable time past familiar with the principal events in the career of the universally popular comedian whose counterfeit presentment adorns, this week, the columns of the *Illustrated London News*. Everybody—who is Anybody—knows that Mr. John Lawrence Toole is the son a well-known civic toastmaster and respected employé of the Honourable East India Company (part of whose duties necessitated his wearing a most portentous cocked hat, and a scarlet waistcoat richly laced with gold, in which glowing gub, in my small boyhood’s days, I have often gazed with awe and admiration on Mr. Toole,

unbroken succession of dramatic triumphs; but otherwise it has been happily uneventful. I had some thoughts of “interviewing” Mr. Toole on the American system before writing this notice; with the intent of ascertaining whether he had fought any duels, whether he had ever been blown up in the Hounslow Powder-Mills, or wrecked in a catamaran, or snowed up in a train on the Rocky Mountains, and whether he had ever been a Chartist, a Nihilist, a Rebeccaite, a Luddite, a Know Nothing, or a member of the “Rum Pum Pa’s.” On second thoughts, I concluded not to interview Mr. Toole, remembering, first, that he had already been interviewed by reporters both in England and in the United States; and, next, that albeit he is not a Colossus in stature, he looks muscularly as though he were very well put together, and were able to hit straight out from the shoulder—or, haply, even straighter out with a well-booted foot—were too narrow inquiries made concerning the last time he was vaccinated, whether he was born with a caul, and whether his theatrical wardrobe is insured in the Law Life, or the Queen’s. With respect to his career as an actor, I suppose that most of us have seen and



CALEB PLUMMER AND TILLY SLOWBOY.

humour; but in his emotional impersonation he never forces nature, and never attempts to extort tears from his audience by unworthy tricks of maudlin claptrap. He plays the part of Tackleton’s submissive drudge in a thoroughly realistic but unexaggerated manner, and exhibits a picture of character most delicately finished, but never overwrought. I remember that Lord Rosebery, when he took the chair at a dinner at Willis’s Rooms offered to Mr. Toole prior to his departure for the United States, remarked that he could pride himself on having, perhaps, spent more guineas for stalls to see Mr. Toole in “The Pigskins” than any other young man in London. I



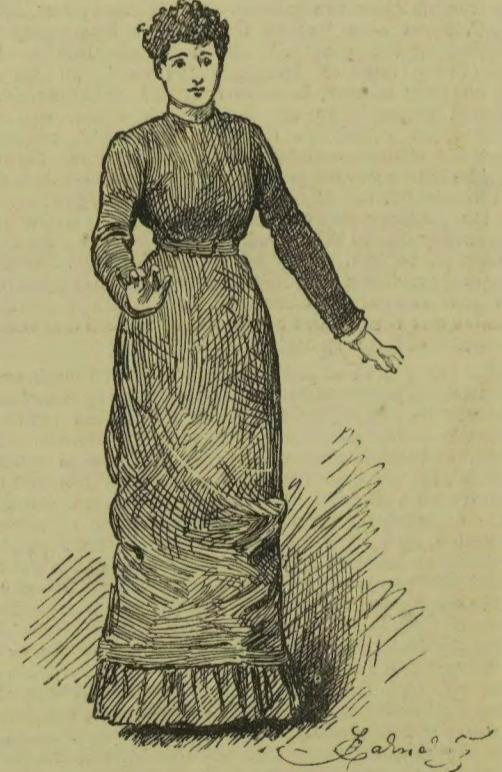
MISS CAVALIER AS DOT.

joined a histrionic club in the City, and made his first public appearance at the Haymarket Theatre on the occasion of a benefit given to Mr. F. Webster. Shortly afterwards he went on the stage, professionally, for good and all, commencing his career under Mr. Charles Dillon, at the Queen’s Theatre, Dublin. In 1854 he was fulfilling an engagement at the St. James’s Theatre, London, then under the management of the late Mrs. Seymour; thence he went to the Lyceum; and, at the opening of the New Adelphi Theatre, Mr. Toole was engaged as leading comedian. People began at once to talk of “Toole and Paul Bedford,” just as they had previously been accustomed to talk of “Wright and Paul Bedford.” The mantle of Wright (who had it from John Reeve, who had it from Liston) descended on the shoulders of Mr. Toole, who continues to wear it right royally as manager and actor at the Folly Theatre. There are no shreds and no patches in that mantle; and its brilliant hues have never been smirched or tarnished while the vestment has been in Mr. Toole’s keeping. As to his life during the last quarter of a century, it has been an



MR. BILLINGTON AS JOHN PEERYBINGLE.

admired him in “Paul Pry” and “Uncle Dick’s Darling,” in “The Pigskins,” “The Spitalfield’s Weaver,” and “The Area Belle,” and “The Birthplace of Podgers;” and that we have appreciated him as much in the wonderfully droll character of Mr. Doublechick in “The Upper Crust” as we do in the exquisitely pathetic part of Caleb Plummer, in “Dot,” in which he is so zealously and so artistically supported by Mr. Billington as John Peerybingle, by Miss Eliza Johnstone as Tilly Slowboy, and by Miss Lilian Cavalier as Dot herself. It is the great privilege and rare gift of Mr. Toole to be as much a master of pathos as he is of



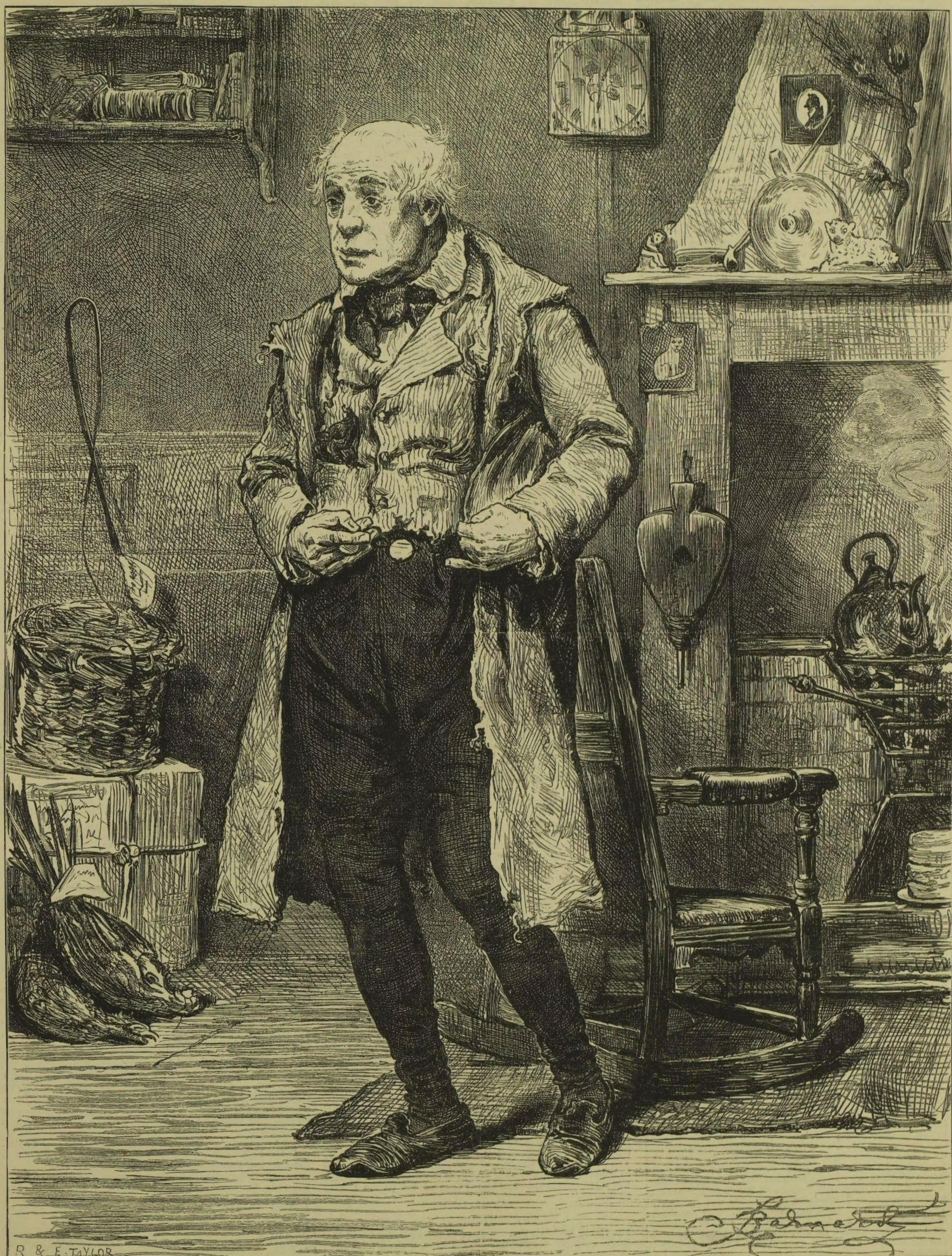
MISS LISTON AS BERTHA.



hope that the young noblemen and gentlemen of the present epoch have, in their patronage of “The Upper Crust,” been mindful of the spirited example once set by the Earl of Rosebery. But the talent of Mr. John Lawrence Toole appeals to all classes; and he is every inch as popular with the gallery as he is with the stalls and private boxes. For the rest, it may be no violation of the social proprieties to say that Mr. Toole is as much respected in private as he is admired in public life. I never heard that he had any enemies; and I am sure that he has not gone the way to make any. He is eminently “clubbable,” a sparkling conversationalist, the owner of a rich treasury of droll anecdote, and as full of fun as a schoolboy. Some time ago he had a Great Sorrow, and hosts of friends commiserated him as though it had been one of their own kindred that had been summoned away. But Time has been good to him; and to those friends he will be spared, I hope, for many years, to the fostering of innocent mirth and the awakening of gentle and tender feelings among those who witness his performances, be they grave or gay. In both moods he is a Master in his Art.

G. A. S.

"D O T," A T T H E F O L L Y T H E A T R E.



R & E. TAYLOR

C. Badenoch

"You couldn't have the goodness to let me pinch Boxer's tail, Mum, for half a moment, could you?—There's a small order just come in for barking dogs, and I should wish to go as close to natur' as I could, for sixpence."

MR. J. L. TOOLE, AS CALEB PLUMMER.

Extra Supplement.

THE CONDITION OF TURKEY.

There is more than a mere pun—a certain degree of humour—in this picture with the punning title, by Mr. P. R. Morris, A.R.A., which was exhibited at the Dudley Gallery last year. The verbal joke, indeed, was anticipated by *Punch*, as we remember, so long ago as before the Crimean War. The late Mr. Urquhart, one of the earliest of political monomaniacs upon the Eastern question, published a solemn treatise, called "Turkey—and its Destiny." Our jocular contemporary, hard by St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, thereupon came out with two small but significant woodcuts—the first exhibiting the Sultan of the poultry-yard, strutting amidst his servile harem, in the glory of an Oriental despot; but the second presenting his fat body trussed and cooked, and laid in a dish, with the savoury concomitant of sausages, most horrible to a Mussulman grandeé; and with a knife and fork above held by invisible hands, about to dissever the wings and legs, to slice the ample breast, and to dive into the innermost recesses for the store of herbal stuffing. The first picture was called "Turkey;" the second, "And Its Destiny." This, indeed, was a Partition of Turkey, which would be well worth the combined diplomatic efforts of the European Concert to procure, if all the assembled guests could but sit quietly at table and enjoy their dinner in peace. We are not acquainted with Mr. P. R. Morris's political views, and have no right to suppose that he is either a Turkophile or a Turkophobe, a Philo-Turk or a Miso-Turk, or any of the foolish party names which have been current since the Bulgarian insurrection of 1876, and of which all sensible men are heartily tired. But he is evidently capable of discerning and giving characteristic expression to the peculiar airs, and tricks of carriage and gesture, which distinguish this fine class of domestic birds; and his masterly drawing of their forms may be appreciated in our Engraving, though without the colouring of the original picture. "The Condition of Turkey," regarded in this point of view, may afford us all some innocent pleasure at the approaching Christmas Season. Let us hope, before that comfortable festival, to have got rid of the Dulcigno difficulty, while that of the Greek frontier, rather than provoke another war, may stand adjourned till the Greek Kalends; but if both can be arranged, by pacific negotiations, to the generous wishes of our Premier, then so much the better.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, who had again passed several days at the Royal Lodge at the Glassall Shiel, returned with Princess Beatrice to Balmoral on Saturday. The picturesque grandeur of this district has a great charm for the Queen, who, as well as the Princess, often employs her time in sketching the notable points of the natural beauty of the neighbourhood.

On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice were at Crathie church, Divine service being performed by the Rev. Archibald Campbell.

Daily excursions on Deeside have been made by the Queen and the Princess, whose sojourn in the Highlands will close at the end of next week for this year.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers is Minister in attendance.

The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded Lady Southampton as Lady in Waiting. Lady Southampton and the Hon. Ismay Fitzroy have left the castle.

The private secretary of the late Viceroy of India having forwarded to "The Princess Alice (Darmstadt) Memorial Fund" the sum of £3660 from residents in India, her Majesty has expressed her sincere appreciation of this gratifying mark of loyalty to herself and of sympathy with her in her grief.

Her Majesty has been pleased to become patron of the Girls' Friendly Society and to give £50 towards the central fund of the society.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The last few days of the residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales in London were occupied chiefly in receiving their relatives and in paying visits. The Prince was present at the latest meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at its rooms in Hanover-square. On Thursday week his Royal Highness went to Windsor for a day's shooting in the Great Park; he lunched with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, the party being joined by the Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg. Prince John, who had been on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Bagshot Park, had the same morning visited the Aldershot Camp, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade, and made a general inspection of the barracks and of the quarters of the 1st Battalion 60th Regiment, quartered at the North Camp. Prince John returned with the Prince and Princess to town. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught dined with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House, and in the evening the Royal party, with the Duke of Edinburgh, went to Her Majesty's Theatre. The next day the Prince presided at a meeting of the governors of Wellington College at Marlborough House, at which were present the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Prince Leopold lunched with the Prince and Princess, and subsequently the Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg went to Chiswellhurst and visited the Empress Eugénie at Camden House. The Princes and the Duke of Edinburgh went to the Folly Theatre in the evening. The Prince and Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne, Prince William of Prussia, and Prince John of Glücksburg, left Marlborough House on Saturday for Sandringham. The German Ambassador, with Lord and Lady Odo Russell, also arrived. Their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters and their guests, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church in the Park, the Rev. F. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham with Babingley and West Newton, officiated. On Monday Prince William of Prussia and Prince John of Glücksburg, having completed their visit to the Prince and Princess, left for London, and also the German Ambassador and Lord and Lady Odo Russell. Prince John of Glücksburg left by the South-Eastern Railway the same evening for Brussels; and Prince William of Prussia returned to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Sandringham from Eastwell Park. Tuesday was the thirty-ninth anniversary of the Prince's birthday. The auspicious event was celebrated at Sandringham by the usual rejoicings, a dinner being provided for the workmen on the Royal estates; and the customary honours were observed in the metropolis and at the various garrisons. A large family party has been at the house during the week, and the open weather has allowed of the enjoyment of out-of-door amusement; the ladies occasionally joining the sportsmen at their al fresco luncheons.

Prince Leopold presented the Queen's prizes awarded by the Science and Art Department to the successful students of the

Metropolitan Drawing Classes, under the instruction of Mr. W. Busbridge, at the Guildhall on the 4th inst., the Lord Mayor presiding. The Prince was received at the entrance of the Guildhall by a guard of honour of the London Rifle Brigade. On Saturday his Royal Highness took up the freedom and livery of the Company of the Vintners, to which he was elected by a resolution of a Special Court of Assistants, held on May 21, 1874, shortly after he had attained his majority. The ceremony took place at the hall of the company, in Upper Thames-street. The certificate having been presented in a casket, the Prince was admitted an honorary member of the Court of Assistants, and took his seat accordingly, being also presented with the gold medal of the company. His Royal Highness was afterwards entertained at dinner by the Master, the Duke of Cambridge being one of the guests. On Monday, the Prince unveiled the Temple-Bar Memorial, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation. His Royal Highness lunched with Baroness Burdett-Coutts in Stratton-street.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck visited Lochleven Castle last week, embarking from Kinross. The Duchess planted some ivy as a memento of her visit. This is the first time that Royal personages have been on the island since the escape of Mary Queen of Scots, 300 years ago. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Countess of Hopetoun, on a subsequent day visited Edinburgh University, the Museum of Science and Art, and Old Greyfriars' Church and burying-ground, returning afterwards to Hopetoun.

Prince William of Prussia and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with Colonel Moncrieff and the officers of the second battalion Scots Guards at their mess in Victoria Barracks, Windsor, yesterday week.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barker, John T., to be Honorary Canon of Peterborough.
Binnie, Alfred Jonathan; Curate of Kenilworth.
Brown, Edward Utten; Vicar of Besthorpe, Norfolk, on his own petition.
Brown, F., Vicar of Barnardcastle; Honorary Canon of Durham.
Burrow, Robert F.; Rector of St. Andrew and St. Mary's, Witton, Droitwich.
Cholmondeley, Francis Grenville; Vicar of Leek, Wootton.
Culme, J. J.; Incumbent of Woodside (Forest of Dean).
Dunne, George Thomas; Vicar of St. John, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
Dyer, Arthur Charles; Curate of Redmarley D'Abitot.
Edgington, Charles N.; Vicar of Hanwell.
Ellis, D. H.; Precentor of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney.
Elliss, Henry Christopher; Rector of Bidborough, Kent.
Flack, G. S.; Rector of Tattersett-with-Tatterford annexed, Norfolk.
Flower, Walker; Vicar of Worth.
Forbes, J. G.; Vicar of Hatfield, Broad Oak.
Griffith, William; Perpetual Curate of Llanddewifach, Radnorshire.
Haycroft, I.; Chaplain of Nunhead Cemetery.
Howe, John Edmund; Curate of Henley-on-Thames.
Hutton, R.; Vicar of St. Oswald's with St. Mary, Bingfield, near Hexham.
Jardine, Charles John; Vicar of Ravenfield.
Jenkins, John; Perpetual Curate of Llanwit Vardre.
Jenkins, Edward; Vicar of St. Mary Hill, Glamorganshire.
Johnson, William Cowper; Rector of Northwold, Norfolk.
Jones, Harry; Prebendary of Sneating, in St. Paul's Cathedral.
Jones, H. E.; Curate of Lancaster; Vicar of Overton.
Jones, Thomas; Rector of Kilgerran, Pembroke.
Kelly, Bishop; Archdeacon of Macclesfield.
Kilner, F. C.; Vicar of Potternewton.
Kirkham, Thomas; Vicar of Manningham (St. Paul's), Yorkshire.
Lloyd, Julius; Rector of St. Ann's, Manchester.
Meares, John; Perpetual Curate of Harroldston West with Lambston, Pembrokeshire.
Norris, Charles E.; Vicar of St. Edmund's, Rochdale.
Paton, James; Vicar of Hemingborough.
Peile, Thomas W.; Rector of St. John, Buckhurst-hill, Essex.
Powell, F. G. Montagu; Vicar of Pembroke Dock; Vicar of Frocester.
Flockwell, Leighton; Vicar of Newington-next-Hythe, Kent.
Stead, Edward Dymoke; Vicar of Peasenhall, Suffolk.
Tottenham, Edward; Vicar of Kirby Grindal.
Tower, Charles Marsh Ainslie; Rector of Chilmark, Wilts.
Tuson, Herbert; Solo Charge, Morthoe, Ilfracombe, Devon.
Were, E. A.; Vicar of North Bradley, Wilts.
Whitehead, Alfred; Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet; Rural Dean of Westbere.
Wigram, F. E.; Honorary Secretary to the Church Missionary Society.
Williams, Hugh George; Vicar of Radir, Glamorgan.—*Guardian*.

Viscount Cranbrook presided on Tuesday evening at the annual soirée of the Leeds Church Institute, and spoke on the work and progress of the Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Robert William Evans, Head Master of the Cathedral High School at Bombay, on account of services rendered by him to the cause of education in the East Indies.

The parish church of Great Barrington was reopened, after restoration, by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol on the 4th inst. The cost of the work has been liberally defrayed by Mr. E. Rhys Wingfield, lord of the manor, who also kindly entertained a large number of neighbours at luncheon.

The Rev. Joseph Bardsley, M.A., Vicar of Bradford, was presented on Monday evening with an illuminated address from the congregation and parishioners of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, together with a silver tea-service and a purse of £400. The address alluded to Mr. Bardsley's eleven years' faithful ministry in Stepney and the special works carried on by him in the parish—namely, the building of three new churches, the restoration of the parish church, and the opening of mission-rooms, all which are well attended.

The Autumn Conference of the members of the Church Association was held on the 4th inst. in Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. T. R. Andrews. Recent events connected with the Rev. Pelham Dale and others caused the Conference to be very largely attended, and in the discussions which took place a strong feeling of satisfaction was expressed at the determined action which had been followed with regard to those clergymen of the Church of England who had adopted Ritualistic practices. The Council having stated that a new Guarantee Fund was required, subscriptions amounting to £6000 were made in the room.

A clergyman recommends to his brethren in the Church who may hold rural livings the tricycle as a means of rapid, convenient, and economical locomotion, and the recommendation is supported by the strong argument of his own successful experiences. "From seven to eight miles an hour is my speed, and I can do fifty miles a day. I can ride up any hill almost, and I carry my portmanteau behind me. The tricycle requires no grooming, no corn, is not taxed nor tolled. You can leave it at the door of a cottage and it wants no one to hold it; and, better than all, it has done my health—which was shattered abroad—more good than all the physic I have swallowed."

THE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. Henry Rudolph Reichel, B.A., of Balliol College, and Mr. Richard Ridley Farrar, B.A., of Balliol College, have been elected to the two vacant fellowships at All Souls' College, Oxford.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Henry Perowne, Master of Corpus Christi College, has been re-elected to the office of Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge.

Lord Rosebery yesterday week gave his rectorial address to the students of the Aberdeen University, confining his attention almost solely to the question of teaching modern

history in the Scotch Universities. Last Saturday the Earl of Leven was elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University by a majority of 39 over Sir Robert Christison.

The introductory lecture for the session of the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women was given on the 4th inst. in the United Presbyterian buildings by Lord Moncreiff, the Countess of Rothes presiding.

NEW MAYORS.

Aberystwith, Mr. P. Jones, re-elected	Leominster, Mr. T. B. Shallard, 5th time
Abingdon, Mr. T. Townsend	Lichfield, Mr. W. F. Gordon
Aercington, Ald. James Barlow	Lincoln, Mr. Bernard Cannon
Andover, Councillor George Curtis.	Liskeard, Mr. Borlase Childs
Andover-under-Lyne, Mr. Thomas Higgins, re-elected	Liverpool, Alderman Williams
Banbury, Mr. Henry Walford	Llanidloes, Mr. John Henry Webb
Barnsley, Mr. B. Marshall, re-elected	Longton, Mr. J. Ho'derott
Barnstaple, Mr. W. Avery	Louth, Alderman Fowler
Barrow, Ald. E. Wadham, 3rd time	Ludlow, Mr. T. Roberts, re-elected
Bath, Alderman Chaffin, 3rd time	Luton, Alderman Cottchin, re-elected
Batley, Alderman Parker	Lymington, Mr. J. S. Good
Beaumaris, Mr. H. Lewis, re-elected	Macclesfield, Ald. William Pownall
Bedford, Mr. J. T. Hobson, 3rd time	Maidstone, Mr. Alfred Spencer
Berwick-on-Tweed, Mr. A. Darling	Maldon, Mr. J. G. Sadd, 3rd time
Beverley, Ald. Edward Crosskill	Manchester, Ald. B. Baker, re-elected
Bideford, Mr. Thomas Wickham	Margate, Mr. Pointon, re-elected
Birkenhead, Mr. William Laird	Marlborough, Ald. J. B. Maurice
Birmingham, Alderman Richard Chamberlain, 2nd time	Middlebrough, Mr. Charles Willman
Blackburn, Ald. Henry Harrison	Monmouth, Mr. George P. Tippins
Blackpool, Alderman Henry Hall	Morpeth, Councillor W. J. Atkinson
Bodmin, Mr. J. H. Cardell	Newark, Mr. T. G. Mackenzie
Bolton, Alderman J. Musgrave	Newbury, Mr. Lucas
Bootle, Councillor Wm. Pouson	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Ald. Angus
Boston, Mr. J. C. Simonds	Newcastle-under-Lyne, Mr. T. P. Heath
Bradford, Ald. A. Holden, 3rd time	Newport (Isle of Wight), Councillor H. Orchard, re-elected
Bridgewater, Mr. Clifford Symons	Newport (Mon.), Mr. J. R. Jacob
Bridport, Councillor C. Edmunds	Northampton, Mr. Robert Derby
Brighton, Ald. David Smith	Norwich, Mr. Samuel Grimmer
Bristol, Mr. J. D. Watson	Nottingham, Ald. Edward Gripper
Buckingham, Mr. J. Wilson Thorpe, re-elected	Oldham, Alderman James Yates
Burnley, Mr. J. Howarth, 2nd time	Oswestry, Mr. T. Minshall, 2nd time
Burslem, Mr. J. Maddock, re-elected	Oxford, Mr. James Stanley Lowe
Bury (Lancashire), Alderman Book	Penrhyn, Mr. M. Lavin
Bury St. Edmund's, Mr. J. Floyd	Penzance, Mr. Francis Boas, 5th time
Cambridge, Ald. J. Death, 3rd time	Peterborough, Mr. John Thompson
Canterbury, Mr. James Coppin	Plymouth, Mr. F. Morrison
Cardiff, Alderman Mrs. Jones	Poole, Mr. George Curtis, re-elected
Carlisle, Mr. J. R. Creighton	Portsmouth, Alderman Pink
Carnarvon, Ald. L. Lewis, re-elected	Preston, Alderman James Hibbert
Cheltenham, Ald. Skillicorne, 3rd time	Reading, Mr. G. W. Colebrooke
Chester, Mr. C. Brown	Reigate, Councillor Pym, re-elected
Chesterfield, Mr. J. Brown, re-elected	Retford, East, Alderman Jenkinson
Chichester, Mr. E. Collins	Richmond, Mr. George Roper
Chipping Norton, Mr. W. Bliss, jun.	Ripon, Alderman R. Lumley
Clitheroe, Councillor Grimes	Rochdale, Alderman William Baron
Colchester, Councillor S. Chaplin	Rochester, Mr. A. F. Budden
Congleton, Ald. R. Beals, 3rd time	Romsay, Mr. E. Godfrey, re-elected
Coventry, Councillor H. Matterson	Rotherham, Alderman Robert Marsh
Crewe, Mr. James Briggs	Ryde, Alderman Colenutt
Darlington, Mr. John Morell	S. Ives, Mr. Thomas Cogar
Dartmouth, Mr. N. Hannaford	Salford, Mr. Robinson, 2nd time
Darwen, Ald. W. Snape, 4th time	Salisbury, Mr. E. Frederick Kelsey
Denbigh, Mr. Thomas Jones	Scarborough, Mr. Thomas Whittaker
Derby, Mr. Abraham Woodwiss	Sheffield, Mr. Abraham Brooksbank
Devizes, Alderman William Brown	Shields, South, Mr. Henry Nelson
Devonport, Mr. J. Graves, re-elected	Shrewsbury, Mr. Hall, re-elected
Dewsby, Mr. William Machell	Southampton, Mr. J. Henry Cooksey
Doncaster, Councillor Meacock	Southmoor, Alderman J. White, 6th time
Dorchester, Mr. W. Durden, re-elected	Southport, Alderman Sutton
Dover, Mr. R. Dickeson, re-elected	Stafford, Mr. J. T. Evans
Droitwich, Mr. John Blick	Stalybridge, Alderman Warhurst
Dudley, Mr. H. M. Wainwright, re-elected	Stamford, Mr. Paradise, re-elected
Durham, Mr. W. Law Robertson	Stockport, Alderman A. H. Sykes
Evesham, Alderman Epsley	Stockton, Alderman G. F. Smith
Exeter, Alderman Pring	Stoke-on-Trent, Mr. C. M. Campbell
Falmouth, Mr. J. C. Downing	Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. J. Cox, jun.
Faversham, Mr. Lewis Shrubsole	Sudbury, Mr. G. G. Whorlow
Flint, Ald. R. Muspratt, 18th time; eighth in succession	Sunderland, Councillor W. Wilson
Folkestone, Mr. Jno. Bennett Tolputt	Swansea, Mr. J. J. Jenkins
Gateshead, Alderman E. Hindmarsh, re-elected	Taunton, Mr. Peter Taylor
Glastonbury, Alderman Austin	Tenterden, Mr. J. Wilson Haffenden, second time
Gloucester, Ald. J. Reynolds, 3rd time	Tewkesbury, Mr. J. F. Prosser
Godalming, Alderman Eager	Tiverton, Mr. C. M. Winton, re-elected
Godmanchester, Alderman Devan	Torington, Mr. Farley
Gravesend, Mr. Mark Martin	Totnes, Mr. Edward Harris
Guildford, Alderman Upperton	Truro, Mr. Amos Jennings
Halifax, Ald. J. Bairstow, re-elected	Tynemouth, Mr. Joseph Baker
Hanley, Mr. J. Bromley, re-elected	Wakefield, Councillor W. H. Lee
Hartlepool, West, Mr. John Horsley	Wallingford, Mr. Hawkins, 4th time
Harwich, Mr. J. Vaux	Walsall, Councillor J. Newman
Hastings, Alderman Gansden	Wareham, Mr. F. Marshalsey
Hereford, Mr. T. Maund	Warrington, Mr. J. R. Pickmere, re-elected
Hertford, Alderman William Baker	Warwick, Mr. F. W. Arkwright, re



THE CONDITION OF TURKEY.

BY P. R. MORRIS, A.R.A.

NOVELS.

Unusually effective use is made of a secret in *The Silent Shadow*, by Jessie Sale Lloyd (Tinsley Brothers), and the secret itself is so ingeniously prepared at the commencement of the first volume that it will probably remain a mystery to the majority of readers until they are well advanced into the third. This is a perfectly legitimate and exceedingly powerful means of keeping up the interest, which might otherwise wane, and of stimulating the attention, which might otherwise flag, when an author evidently depends rather upon plot than upon incidents, characters, profound studies of humanity, or exquisite literary manipulation for taking the reader captive. The story presents a picture of domestic entanglement, and shows how a she-devil, as she is boldly termed in the novel itself, conspired with a coward to wreck the happiness of a somewhat weak-minded, but in other respects admirable, married couple, for the sake of insinuating herself into the calumniated wife's position, at the risk of a conviction for bigamy. It is certainly a fearless conception that a woman should suggest to her own husband, as he really was, and as there is every reason to believe she considered him at the time to be—a plan which, to be successfully carried out, not only required him to be as infamous a creature as herself, but involved the dangers of a bigamous connection and the chances of supernatural credulity and simplicity upon the part of a noble-hearted baronet and his frank, truthful, loving wife. But Danton recommended audacity in all cases, and would probably, therefore, have applied his exhortation to novelists. At any rate, there is wonderful audacity about the plot developed in the novel under consideration, and readers, when they discover what it is, will most likely agree cordially with one of the accomplices therein, who candidly remarks that "it is a devil's plot." In contriving it great reliance is placed upon the notorious laxity of the Scottish marriage laws, and that laxity is represented as being even greater than it can possibly have hitherto entered into the mind of man to conceive. Hitherto it has been almost universally supposed that mutual engagement and fair probability of intention were necessary. However, suffice it to say that the plot fails, and that the superb Sir Laurence Vivian, Bart., is extricated from his matrimonial embarrassments by the comparatively insignificant Mr. Baldo, as in the fable the lordly lion is delivered from the toils by the humble mouse. The said Mr. Baldo himself gives the gist of the story in the following brief summary:—"The Rev. Mr. Macdonald was the clergyman of a little Scotch village called Heatherley. Near there Sir Laurence Vivian had a moor. He went down to shoot, and fell in love with Miss Macdonald, a young girl of seventeen or eighteen years of age. Well, she had a cousin who had been brought up with her as a brother. About the time of her engagement he went to America, and did not return until some two or three years after her marriage, when he went to Avondale Court to stay with her and her husband. Up to this time they had been a most happy couple, and Lady Vivian had been at the zenith of popularity as the belle of the London season. But after that cousin's visit there were strange whispers about the domestic life of the Baronet and his wife. On Christmas Eve the cousin is said to have turned up again: on Christmas Day Lady Vivian left her home." It is needless to say what the world said after this, and even the reader may demur to Lady Vivian's conduct on the ground that it was not like her, or, indeed, like any innocent woman with a grain of sense; nor, sweet creature as she is, can her behaviour towards her forlorn old father fail to arouse feelings of indignation. The author evidently has not aimed at solidity or at novelty of design or of incidents. The mainstay of the whole structure is the secret. There are some pretty scenes in which the child plays the chief part, and there are others which would be far more interesting if it were less difficult to sympathise with the actors and actresses in their somewhat eccentric modes of proceeding. Lovers of diamonds will be much gratified at the frequency with which those gems flash through the pages, though the introduction of costly brilliants at times when affairs of the heart are in question may tend to throw a doubt upon the source of emotion.

Too much of a good thing is rare, no doubt, but *The Shadow of a Life*: by Beryl Hope (W. H. Allen and Co.), is decidedly a case in point: it is very good indeed in parts but there is a great deal too much of it. It is called "a girl's story," and girls, especially governesses, are likely to derive most gratification from it. For the majority of readers, who will not fail, however, to remark the cleverness and knowledge, as if it were the result of personal experience, with which types of character, phases of life, as seen from the standpoint of a highly-favoured governess, conflicts of feeling, as when a parent struggles against pride for the sake of a child or of children, and the sufferings of refinement in compulsory association with vulgarity, are fully depicted or skilfully indicated, it will be a little too circumscribed in range, a little too meagre in incident, a little too girlish, though powerful and passionate occasionally, in tone, a little too trivial on the whole, and far too long, discursive, repetitive. It is the story of a lovely young girl, who "went out as a governess," and won the heart, with the loss of her own, of a gallant, manly, aristocratic dragoon. The young girl has long been conscious that there is something mysterious about her family, but it does not occur to her for a long while that she may be the equal, if not the superior, by birth and position, of her lover; for her father is, apparently, an ordinary village doctor, whose refined children, to the disgust of at least one of them, are almost compelled to be intimate with the village ironmonger's vulgar family. Yet that village doctor turns out to be the son of an Earl. But even so a flirt, upon whom too much ink is wasted, though the portrait is well drawn, may cause a breach between the high-born governess and the noble dragoon; and the book will show how a breach was caused and how it was healed.

A "second series" of *Johnny Ludlow*, by Mrs. Henry Wood (Richard Bentley and Son), will be welcomed by the author's admirers, who will turn to the three volumes, if they have not already read the contents elsewhere, with a confident assurance, not likely to be misplaced, of abundant entertainment after their kind. The identity of "Johnny Ludlow," which has been a subject of dispute, is now set at rest, and nobody will now wonder at the popularity attained by the short stories published in the *Argosy* under that well-known pseudonym, for whatever difference of opinion there may be as to Mrs. Henry Wood's claim to be regarded as a star of literature in its highest sense, it must be universally admitted that she holds a very distinguished place among the most artistic story-tellers. Of course, "Johnny Ludlow," who is supposed to be a mere boy, does not aim so high as Mrs. Henry Wood in her capacity as a writer of startling romances in three volumes each. But the short stories have many notable characteristics—freshness of tone, briskness of movement, vigour, reality, humour, pathos. From "Lost in the Post," with which the first volume of this "second series" commences, to "Lee, the Letter-Man," with which the third volume concludes, it is safe to affirm that there is not a single story which will not be read, if at all, with pleasure by both sexes of all ages.

HOME NEWS.

The Marquis of Stafford opened a coffee tavern at Longton on Tuesday.

Mr. Thomas Duckham, M.P., has been elected chairman of the Farmers' Club for 1881.

The Duke of Norfolk has sent £100 to the Charing-cross Hospital.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

In the last ten months the value of printed books exported was £787,436, against £766,968 in the same period of 1879.

Mr. Henry Doyle, the Director of the National Gallery of Ireland, has been appointed a Companion of the Bath.

Owing to want of funds, the Refuge for Homeless Boys has been obliged to give up the Chichester training-ship and to transfer the boys to the Arcthusa.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh yesterday week Lord Provost Boyd was unanimously re-elected to the civic chair for a second term of three years.

Sir D. P. Duncombe, Bart., has made an abatement of 20 per cent from the rents falling due from his tenants—the reduction applying to the rents of the arable lands.

A conference of elementary teachers and school managers, representing the counties of Bucks, Beds, and Herts, was held at the County Hall, Aylesbury, last Saturday.

Last Saturday Lord Lyttelton laid the foundation-stone of the Cobden Club Institute, situated in Lansdowne-terrace, Kensal-road. The estimated cost of the building is £4000.

At a numerously attended meeting of the committee of the Newspaper Press Fund last Saturday relief grants amounting to upwards of £300 were made.

The nineteenth series of the Lambeth Baths winter meetings was opened last Saturday evening, when the chair was occupied by Mr. S. Morley, M.P.

Lady Truscott gave her farewell reception and Cinderella Dance at the Mansion House on Friday night. The guests numbered about one thousand.

A handsome stained-glass window, erected in Harecourt Chapel, Canonbury, by the congregation, to the memory of their late pastor, Dr. Raleigh, was unveiled on Saturday last.

The amount contributed this year to the Hospital Sunday Fund in Manchester was £6557, and to the Hospital Saturday Fund £1696.

Telephonic communication has been successfully established between Liverpool and Manchester under the supervision of Mr. Joseph B. Morgan.

Mr. C. S. Wortley, M.P., and Mrs. Wortley, were on Saturday last presented with a Broadwood grand piano and a complete service of table cutlery, at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield. The subscribers numbered 1146.

Mr. Smythies, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder of the borough of Ludlow, vice Mr. George Browne, deceased; and Mr. John Beavis Brindley, a member of the Oxford circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Hanley.

Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., last week distributed the prizes to the successful candidates at the Oxford Local Examination at Bath, and spoke in terms of high appreciation of the extension of University education in our great towns.

An exhibition of art-in-needlework executed by members of the Ladies' School of Technical Needlework and the Working Ladies' Guild has been held at 42, Grosvenor-square, by the permission of Mr. Robert Loder, M.P.

Yesterday week a conference of delegates from the metropolitan vestries and district boards was held at St. Martin's Vestry, at which the provisions of the Artisans' Dwellings Act were considered and discussed.

The office of Clerk of the Peace for Bucks, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Acton Tindal, has been conferred upon Mr. E. R. Baynes, who for many years acted in professional partnership with the deceased gentleman.

The Board of Trade returns for October show that the total declared value of the exports was £18,685,060. The total value of the exports for the past ten months being £185,731,037. The total value of the imports for October was £27,430,060, and for the first ten months of the year £337,343,822.

The Chemical and the Linnean Societies held their first meetings for the scientific season at Burlington House on the 4th inst. Both were largely attended by the Fellows, and both sat late. At the Chemical Society there were eleven papers read for discussion, giving results of work done for the most part during the recess.

The directors of the North London Railway entertained the chairman of the company, Mr. James Bancroft, at dinner at the Euston Hotel a few days since, when a silver salver, with an appropriate inscription, was presented to him as an acknowledgement of the respect and esteem entertained for him by his colleagues on the board of direction.

The House of Keys met in Douglas, Isle of Man, yesterday week, and considered in Committee a Bill to amend the House of Keys Election Act, 1866. By 16 votes to 3 the House decided to extend the franchise to unmarried women who possessed the necessary qualification. The property qualification for members of the House of Keys was abolished.

At a meeting of the South London Working Men's College, at the Horns Assembly-Rooms, Kennington, on Tuesday evening, Professor Tyndall, who occupied the chair, distributed the prizes to the successful students at the last examinations. Prior to this Mr. Wyke Bayliss read a lecture upon the "Study of Poetry and Art."

Professor Henry Morley, speaking on Monday at the Westbourne-park Institute, Porchester-road, Bayswater, in one of a course of lectures he is delivering on "The Literature of the Present Time in its Relation to the Work of the Day," referred to the works of Dickens and Thackeray, but mainly occupied himself with the life and work of Dickens.

An old boys' club is being organised amongst the ex-scholars of that noble charity, the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society; and all those who may be desirous of joining or aiding the movement are requested to communicate with Mr. John G. Adams, at 69, Cook's-road, Kennington, who will give every information.

Mr. David Spencer is the Coventry gentleman who has offered to present a park and recreation-ground, consisting of sixteen acres, to that city. It was stated at a meeting of the Coventry City Council on Tuesday that Mr. Spencer had deposited a cheque for 4000 guineas in the hands of the Mayor for the carrying out of the work.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the fifth week in October was 87,450, of whom 49,632 were in workhouses, and 37,818 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the year 1879, these figures show an increase of 2795. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 921, of whom 675 were men, 206 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

Mr. Justice Grove, Mr. Baron Huddleston, and Mr. Justice Bowen have been placed on the rota as Election Petition Judges for the ensuing year. Baron Huddleston is absent through illness; the hearing of the Evesham election petition (which is the last one for trial) consequently devolves upon Mr. Justice Grove and Mr. Justice Bowen.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have resolved to adopt a recommendation from the Works Committee, that a reply should be forwarded to the Open Spaces Committee of the Kyrle Society stating that the board were not prepared at the present time to apply for powers to enable them to take over the garden of Lincoln's-inn-fields for the use of the public.

Mr. Barlow, C.E., attended a meeting of the North British Railway directors, held on the 4th inst., when plans for the restoration of the Tay Bridge were approved. The new scheme provides for a double line of rails. The piers are to be of brick throughout, and the structure is to be lowered eleven feet. A strong iron parapet will also be erected along each side of the bridge.

The winter session of the Royal Geographical Society was opened on Monday evening—the president, Lord Aberdare, occupying the chair. Mr. Joseph Thomson read a paper on his recent journey to the Lukuga outlet of Lake Tanganyika, via the north end of Lake Nyassa, of which expedition he had become the head in consequence of the death of its original leader, Mr. Keith Johnston. Among the members of the council present was Sir Bartle Frere, who was loudly cheered.

The Board of Trade returns as to emigration from Liverpool during the month of October show that the total number of emigrants who sailed from the Mersey was 14,695, of whom 12,979 were for the United States of America. The nationalities of these emigrants show that there were 6858 English, 285 Scotch, 1518 Irish, and 5309 foreigners. The emigration in October was less by 4633 souls than in the preceding month.

The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, at its annual meeting in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, adopted a resolution declaring the claim of tenant farmers to compensation for improvements that add to the letting value of a farm to be a righteous claim, and one which should be made a presumption of law. In the course of the discussion several speakers advocated the abolition of entail. A proposal to consider the question of land valuation and rent modification encountered opposition, and was eventually withdrawn.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 20.

SUNDAY, Nov. 14.

Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: Micah iv. and v. 1-8; Hebrews viii. Evening Lessons: Micah vi. or vii.; John i. 1-31. St Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Fredeberry Otley; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Lt. S. Gregory, Vicar of St. Mark's, Middleton-square. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

MONDAY, Nov. 15.

Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Ingress on the Modern Barrack, its Plan and Construction). Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor A. H. Church on Chemistry; and on Thursday).

TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

Full Moon, 8.39 p.m. Sittings of the House of Lords begin. Humane Society, 4 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. South-place Institute, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Copland on Ethical Principles); 8.30 p.m. (Dr. E. B. Aveling on Biology).

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.

Institute of Bankers, 6 p.m. (Mr. J. Dunn on the Law of Value). Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. Dental Surgeons' Association, 8.30 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Address by Mr. F. J. Bramwell, chairman of the council). London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Sir Arthur Hobhouse on India).

THURSDAY, Nov. 18.

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. D. McDonald on the Classification of Gastropoda; papers by Rev. G. Henslow, Dr. G. Dobson, Messrs. P. McCormick and Harry Bolus, and Rev. M. J. Berkeley). Horological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. James V. Poole on Hall Marking).

FRIDAY, Nov. 19.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m. South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on the History of Pinocchio Playing). Philatological Society, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

Hull and East Riding Cattle Show (six days).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum reading at 10 P.M.	Minimum reading at 10 P.M.
Oct 31	Inches	°	°	%	0-10	°	Miles. In.
1	30.061	42.2	33.3	78	4	49.6	33.4
2	30.223	37.6	25.6	73	8	45.1	31.3
3	30.075	36.1	30.1	81	3	44.4	26.3
4	30.368	38.9	31.4	77	2	45.3	31.6
5	30.342	39.0	32.3	97	8	45.6	30.5
6	30.334	45.0	33.0	81	9	50.9	38.3

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30.103	30.199	30.155	30.170	30.412	30.362	30.371
Temperature of Air ..	43.19	43.49	33.77	42.09	39.45	44.6	44.6
Temperature of Evaporation ..	38.19	37.39	31.75	39.69	39.35	38.67	38.49
Direction of Wind ..	N.W.	N.W.	N.	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	N.	M.W.

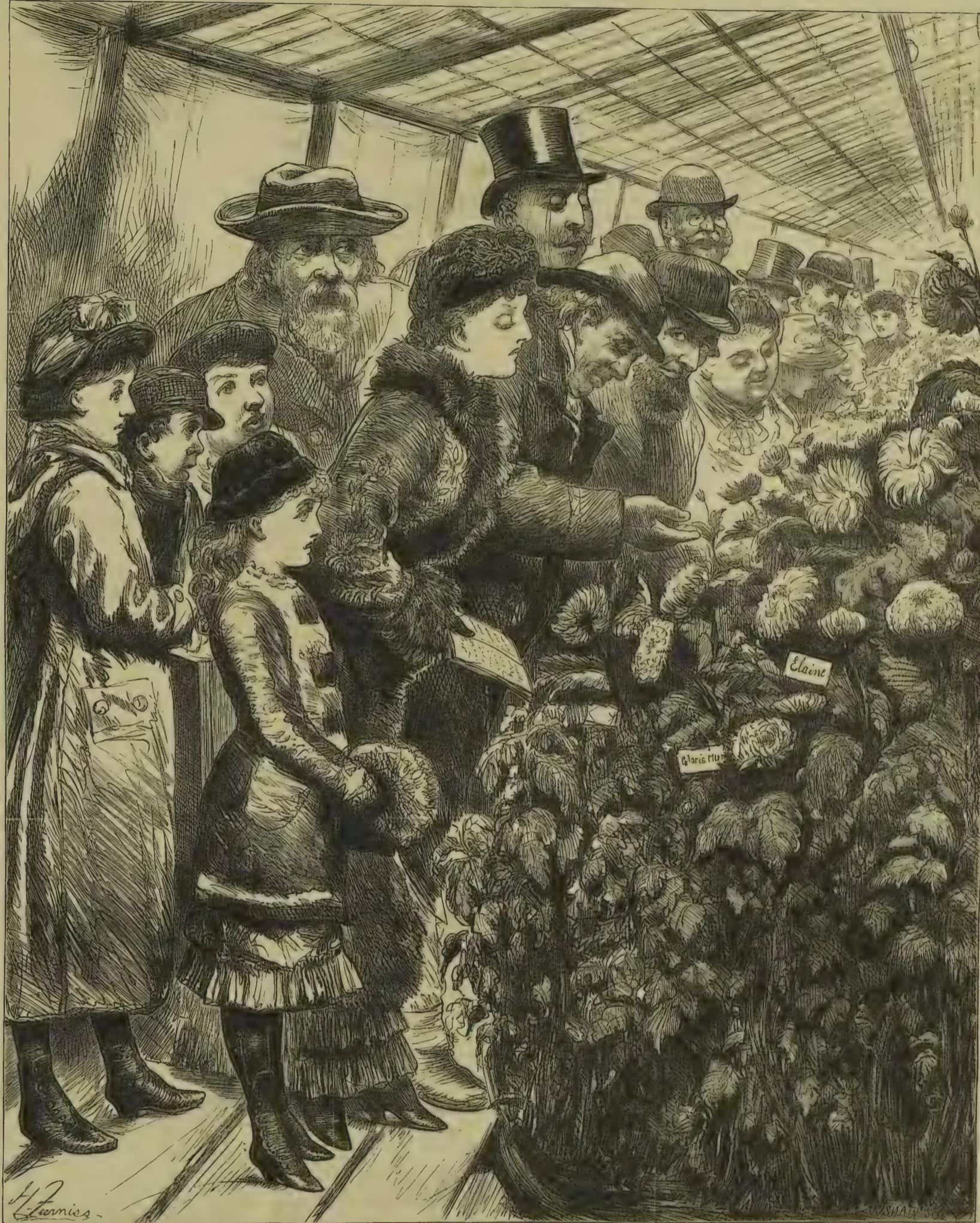
G R E E K A N T I Q U I T I E S O F A S I A M I N O R.



CROSSING THE SCAMANDER, NEAR TROY.



CHAPEL OF THE SEVEN SLEEPERS, AT EPHESUS.



THE CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW IN THE TEMPLE GARDENS.

TEMPLE GARDENS CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

Almost simultaneously with the reopening of the Law Courts after the Long Vacation comes the annual show of chrysanthemums in the Inner Temple Gardens, which, by permission of the Benchers, will remain open during November. Mr. Newton, the head gardener, is to be congratulated upon the forward condition to which he has brought the majority of his plants this season, and upon the addition of several new and choice varieties to his already numerous collection. Among these may be mentioned the pretty bronze-tinted flower named Tendresse, the Grand Turk (a large purplish rose bloom of the Japanese variety), the MacMahon (a large white flower with purple tips), the Gazelle (crimson, tipped orange), the Bouquet Fait (a handsome flower of a delicate rose colour tinted with claret), the Cry Kang (a very pretty rose magenta of the Japanese variety), and others. Among the older-established favourites special attention may be directed to the James Salter, Gloire de Toulouse, Prince Alfred, Elaine, Aurea Multiflora, Gloria Mundi, Mrs. G. Rundle, Lord Derby, Wells Queen, and Plenipo. We understand that this makes the thirty-sixth annual show of these pretty winter flowers at the Inner Temple. The chrysanthemum show in the Middle Temple Gardens has also been reopened this year.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES OF ASIA MINOR.

The collection of Sketches made in April, 1877, by our well-known Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, illustrating the present aspects and the archaeological possibilities of many sites of classical renown on the shores of Asia Minor, as well as in the peninsula of European Greece, has frequently supplied a theme of comment. Many of those Sketches, bearing reference to the supposed position of ancient Troy, according to Dr. Schliemann's theory, as well as to the recent antiquarian discoveries among the ruins of Ephesus, and those of Mycenae within the existing Greek Kingdom, have been engraved and published in this Journal. An Exhibition of the whole series of original Sketches and finished drawings was opened to public view in Pall-mall about three years ago, and attracted numerous visitors, who recognised their interest and value as contributing to our acquaintance with famous places of ancient historic and poetic associations. Two of the remaining Views are now presented to our readers; one from the 'Troad or Plain of Troy—namely, the scene of "Crossing the Scamander;"' and one from the vicinity of Ephesus, being that of the shrine erected at the cavern where the "Seven Sleepers" of early Christian martyrology were believed to have miraculously slumbered through perilous ages of heathen persecution.

The Scamander is also called Xanthus, and is described by Homer as "the wide-flowing, silver-eddying river." It is also described as begotten of Zeus, and as one of the Divine powers it took sides with the other gods of Olympus in the great struggle for Troy. In the twenty-first book of the Iliad occurs the wonderful description of its contest with Achilles, when that renowned hero was getting the worst of the fight, till Athene and Poseidon came to his rescue. The river is of considerable size, and in the month of April it quite justified Homer's phrase as being "deep-eddying." It is of a grey tint, the water very like that of the Ganges. On the plain of Troy there are still to be found the older beds of the Scamander, and which are called "Asmak," which word means "still water," and befits the pools in the old hollows of the river bed. The Scamander rises on the sides of many-rilled Ida, where it bursts forth from the sides of the mountain, and is described by Dr. Clarke, who says he beheld several cascades, all of foam, pouring impetuously from chasms in the naked face of a perpendicular rock. It is said the same magnificent cataract continues during all seasons of the year, wholly unaffected by the quantity of rain or of melting snow.

The topography of Ephesus and its neighbourhood is not yet free from disputed questions, though we know much more of that great city, its theatre and its Temple of Diana, than

could have been expected twenty years ago. On the east side, however, of the hill to which the name of Mount Prion is assigned by Mr. Falkener, are the remains of the Chapel of the Seven Sleepers. That curious but touching and romantic legend was related, in apparent good faith, by some Fathers of the Church, but has been suggestive of various imitations among the fabulous and fantastic tales of different nations, both in the East and in the West. It was said that, in the time of the cruel persecution under the Emperor Diocletian, towards the close of the third century after Christ, seven young men of this city, who were believers in Christ, hid themselves in the cavern here, not hoping for earthly deliverance, but intending to abide together in united prayer till released by the death which would naturally soon come upon them. Instead of dying, they were presently enfolded in a profound sleep, which held them safely above two hundred years; they awoke and emerged from the cave, to behold a new and better social world, under the influence of Christianity, arisen in the Roman Empire. They saw and wondered at the entire change of outward customs, habitations, and attire in their native city, whose people came to meet or visit them, but could hardly understand their speech. After a few hours, praising God and their Saviour, and once more resigning their souls to heavenly mercy, these primitive disciples again withdrew to their cave, where in a few minutes they quietly expired. Such is the original tradition, which has been adopted and altered by Mohammed in the eighteenth chapter of the Koran, and is still cherished by Mussulman believers, adding some trivial particulars, as that of the dog, Kettmehr, which they say followed the seven devoted saints into the cave, and spoke to them a promise that they should not die. The Christians of the sixth century, or perhaps of a later date, converted this hallowed recess into a chapel, excavating a square chamber, in which were seven or eight niches resembling tombs, for a memorial of the former occupants of the consecrated cavern. The reason of the eighth tomb has not been explained by authority, but its idea may be capable of a theological explanation.

The first meeting of the Ascham Society, formed for promoting social intercourse between persons engaged in educational work, will be held in the rooms of the society, 18, Baker-street, Portman-square, next Wednesday evening, when Dr. Richardson, F.R.S., will lecture on "Temperaments in relation to education." The future meetings of the society will be held on the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

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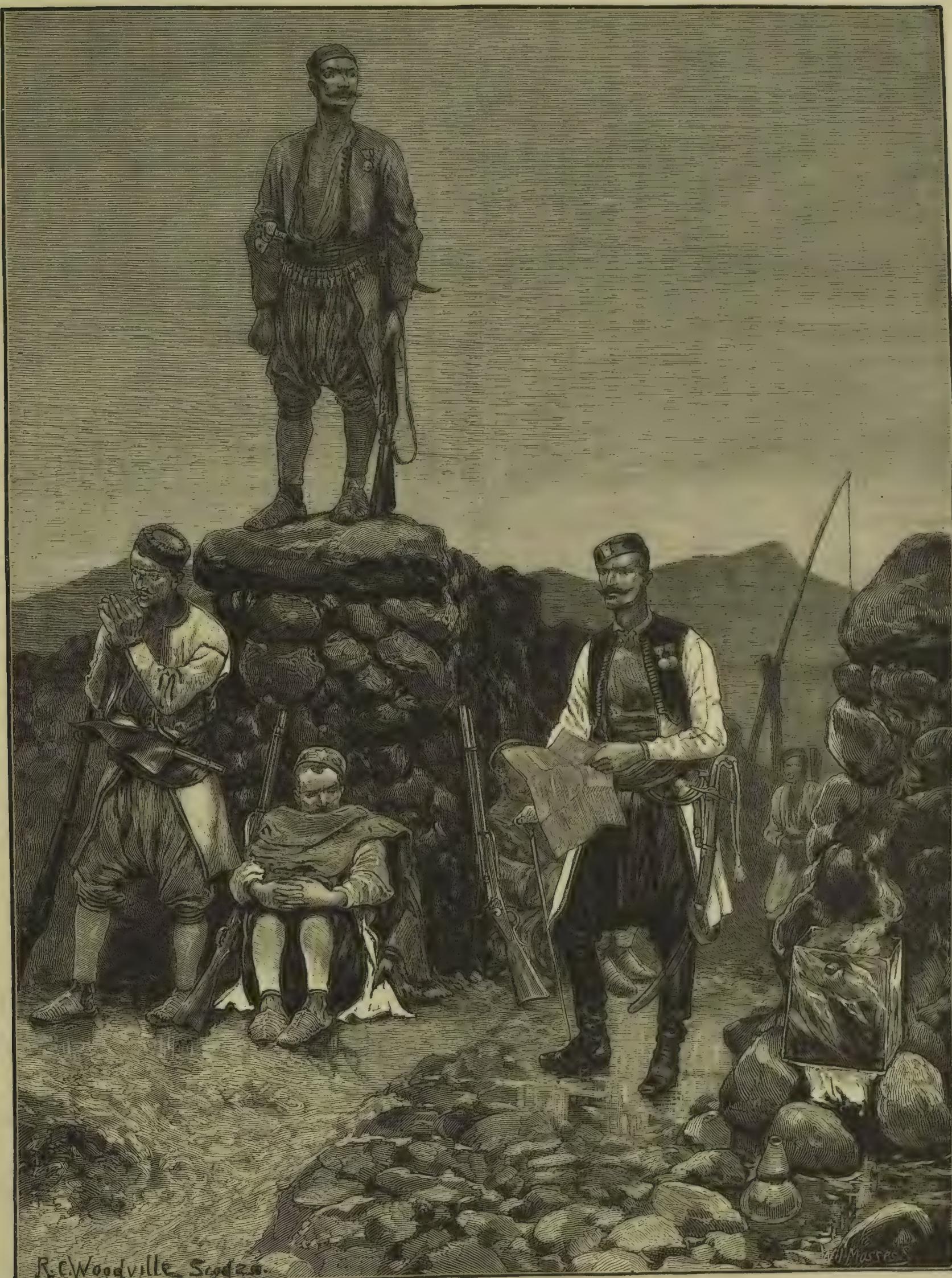
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FROM A SKETCH BY MR. R. C. WOODVILLE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

It is hoped, at the hour of writing this notice on Wednesday, that news of the peaceable surrender of the seaport town of Dulcigno to the Montenegrin Principality will be received almost immediately. The Sultan has at length been prevailed upon by the firm demands of the European Powers, through their Ambassadors at Constantinople, to send Dervish Pasha to Scutari, with strong military reinforcements, to compel the submission of the Albanian League to the Montenegrin occupation of Dulcigno. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet on Tuesday evening, stated that her Majesty's Government had just received a telegraphic message from the Sultan, giving promise of the immediate surrender

of that place. But it has become quite apparent that the remaining difficulty lay with the local opposition of the Albanians and of the Mussulman population. A few days will show whether this is likely to cause bloodshed; and whether, in that case, it will be for the Turkish regular troops under Dervish Pasha, or for the Montenegrin army commanded by General Bozo Petrovics, to enforce the final act of cession. In the meantime, we present four additional Illustrations of this troublesome crisis in the diplomatic history of the Eastern Question. Our special artist, Mr. R. C. Woodville, furnishes two Sketches—namely, those of the headquarters of Bozo Petrovics, at Sutorman, near Antivari;

and of the Montenegrin outpost at Pecorica, on the road from Antivari towards Scutari; which localities have been described in connection with some of the former Illustrations given in this Journal. We are further again indebted to an English naval officer, who lately acted in that country as the *Times* Correspondent, for two sketches taken by him at Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro; the one showing the main street, or rather the only street, of that rustic Highland village, where Prince Nikita and his ancestors have long held their patriarchal Court; and the other being a view to the southward, from the hills above Cettinje, looking down upon the Lake of

Scutari in the distance, with the surrounding Albanian mountains. A striking description of this view will be found in the new volume which we reviewed a fortnight ago, "Albania: A Narrative of Recent Travel," by Mr. E. F. Knight, who also gives an account of Cetinje; but the same places and scenes have been repeatedly described by preceding travellers. The only buildings, above the rank of cottages, in the simple little Montenegrin capital, are the Palace of his Highness the Sovereign Prince, which is a plain commodious mansion, consisting of the centre and two projecting wings; a new hotel of modern fashion, with a café, established by the Prince's Government for the convenience of foreign visitors; the Bishop's Palace and Cathedral Church, which are equally unpretending in outward aspect; and an old tower, upon a rock in the background, surmounted by a wooden belfry. There is some talk of an intention hereafter to remove the Montenegrin seat of government to the newly annexed town of Podgoritz, which has eight or ten thousand inhabitants, in the plain north-east of the Lake of Scutari.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

Botany and horticulture, the cherished study and pastime of many persons of refined taste, afford beautiful subjects for book illustrations. *Greenhouse Favourites*, a handsome volume published by Messrs. Groombridge and Sons, will be a perfect treasure for the amateur of that elegant branch of the floriculturist's art, which is especially suitable to anyone whose health or advanced age forbids much exposure to the open air in the garden, and who has money to spare for the more costly apparatus of indoor cultivation. The editor has been assisted by special experts in the accurate description of twenty or thirty different plants and their proper treatment, beginning with the camellia, the fuchsia, and the passion-flower, and including the azalea, erica, clematis, cineraria, hydrangea, pelargonium, geranium, calceolaria, verbena, and orchids, with the rose and lily, and a few species of ferns. The colour-printed plates, one for each flower that is described, are both truthful representations of nature and excellent productions of art.

An illustrated handbook to the study of *British Wild Flowers by Natural Analysis* (D. Bogue, publisher) may be usefully carried by the field botanist in his pleasant rambles next spring and summer. The author, Mr. F. A. Messer, has endeavoured to provide means of easily teaching, by simple figure drawings, the characteristic peculiarities, in the form or arrangement of organic parts, the leaves, the flower-petals, the pistils and stamens, and all the rest, by which to distinguish the natural orders and genera. It is hard to remember these variations from a mere verbal description; but here they are shown by tiny little woodcuts set against the botanical terms and proper names in a regularly classified catalogue of our native plants. The arrangement corresponds with that given in Professor Babington's "Manual of British Botany," and the selection of species is nearly the same as in Sir J. D. Hooker's "British Flora." Mr. G. S. Penson, of Plumstead, has assisted in preparing this judicious and convenient help to a delightful pursuit of knowledge.

The surpassing beauty of the coloured plates, from drawings by the author, which Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., the publishers, have printed for Mrs. Louisa Meredith's new book, *Tasmanian Friends and Foes*, claims our admiration. She has long been known to many readers of "My Home in Tasmania," "Some of My Bush Friends in Tasmania," and another Tasmanian sketch-book, entitled "Our Island Home." The great public may not yet be aware of the wonderful richness and variety, so unlike the neighbouring Australian colonies, which characterise the aspects of nature in that charming island; the picturesque and romantic scenery of its highlands and forests, the loveliness of its flowers, and the strangeness of its beasts, birds, reptiles, and fishes, which are quite different from those of Australia. Mrs. Meredith, who has lived there with her husband nearly forty years, and is a loving observer of all living creatures, intimately acquainted with the habits and dispositions of those which come in her way, is also a lively and agreeable writer. She has, in this volume, preferred to cast her abundant store of anecdotes and descriptive notices into the form of conversations between one "Mrs. Merton" and the children, Guy and Louis, Gwendoline and Winifred, with Mr. Merton and his friends Bexley and Crawford. As the authenticity and correctness of these details of natural history may be relied upon, there is much real instruction to be got from the book, which treats especially of the Tasmanian animals, "feathered, furred, and finned." It is furnished with a number of woodcuts, as well as the eight coloured pictures, some of which represent gorgeous Tasmanian flowers.

Many years have passed since the Rev. Dr. W. M. Thomson, an American missionary in Syria and Palestine, embodied the result of his local observations and Biblical researches in *The Land and the Book*. The standard merit of that work has nevertheless stood the ordeal of being collated with the reports of successive parties of archaeological explorers having peculiar facilities and advantages provided for them by special associations for this object in London and elsewhere. An illustrated edition of Dr. Thomson's book, revised and completed with the additional knowledge supplied by more recent discoveries and surveys, is now published by Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons. It has lost nothing of its popular interest and acceptability, though its authority upon some points of topographical and antiquarian investigation may have been superseded by later writers. The volume is well got up on fine paper, and is adorned with a large number of engravings, from photographs or drawings, most of which we have seen before.

A pretty book of *English Lake Scenery*, containing twenty-five coloured plates, from drawings by A. F. Lydon, is brought out by Messrs. John Walker and Co., of Farringdon-street. The landscape views are accompanied by short pieces of descriptive comment.

The late Miss Frances Ridley Havergal, in reference to her life and character, and her poems of religious sentiment, has recently been spoken of with much regard. Messrs. James Nisbet and Co. publish a memorial volume, entitled *Life Chords*, including "Zenith," and the series "Under His Shadow," another of "Loyal Responses," and a number of short pieces, with twelve artistic illustrations. These are designed by the Baroness Helga von Cramm, and printed in colours by Vincent Brooks, Day, and Son, with very good effect. Their subjects are mostly Alpine or English landscape scenes, associated with Miss Havergal's thoughts and recollections, and there is a portrait of herself in childhood. The volume is uniform with that issued last year by the same publishers—namely, *Life Mosaic*, or, "The Ministry of Song: and Under the Surface," which contained other poems by the same author, with other pictures by the same artist.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have brought out additional volumes of several attractive and valuable works produced by successive instalments. *The Countries of the World*, by Dr. Robert Brown, is one of the most instructive, as well as interesting, compilations of its class. This volume treats of

Siberia, China and Chinese Tartary, Burmah, Siam, and Cochin China, India, Persia, Afghanistan and Turkestan, with a great variety of illustrative wood-engravings. Another work of popular interest, edited by Mr. F. Whymper, is called *The Sea: its Stirring Story of Adventure, Peril, and Heroism*. It relates first the exploits of the pirates and buccaneers (whom we used to spell "buccaneers") from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, with those of the privateers, like Paul Jones, who scared our own coasts ninety years ago. It then presents, but in no chronicle or historical order, the accounts of many Arctic voyages, ancient and modern, occupying two hundred pages; after which, under the title "Decisive Voyages in History," we are taken back to Columbus and Vasco da Gama. It would have been more useful for instruction, if these matters had been arranged with reference to the progress of time and the advance of geographical discovery.

The third volume of *Cassell's Magazine of Art* enlarged and improved twelve months ago, has come up to expectation. But a further extension is announced, the size of its pages being henceforth increased to large quarto, with a greater number of first-class Engravings. Those given in the past twelvemonth are of high quality, reproducing good works of eminent artists, while the smaller illustrations comprise portraits of Sir Noel Paton, Mr. Luke Fildes, Mr. Marcus Stone, Mr. Sant, Mr. George Cruikshank, Mr. Frank Holl, Mr. G. D. Leslie, Mr. Herkomer, Mr. Boehm, Mr. Holman Hunt, Mr. H. H. Armstead, and M. Gérôme; besides a choice selection of pictures from exhibitions and permanent galleries, works of sculpture, and examples of decorative art. The literary contents of this magazine are worthy of its aim and purpose. From the same publishers, we have the yearly volume of *The Quiver*, which is adapted to family reading, on Sundays as well as on week-days, mingling papers of moral and religious instruction with views of nature and quiet stories of domestic life.

The fifth series of *Men of Mark*, being Contemporary Portraits of Distinguished Men, in photographs of consummate excellence by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, has recently been published (Sampson Low and Co.). It comprises those of Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Derby, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Cairns, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Bishops of Lichfield and Rochester, Sir George Jessel, Mr. Justice Lush, Lord Justice Cotton, Mr. Justice Lopes, Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Fry, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir Theodore Martin, Sir H. Bessemer, Sir Julius Benedict, the Rev. Canon Liddon, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Joseph Cowen, the late Mr. Roebuck, the late Mr. Hepworth Dixon, the late Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Robert Browning, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. Vicat Cole, Mr. A. Elmore, and other persons of note in different professions. There cannot be better photographs, or better likenesses of the men.

Some of the entertaining publications of the Christmas season, with a mixture of light reading and pictures, have already made their appearance. Miss Georgiana Bowers has drawn a new series of *Leaves from a Hunting Journal* (Chatto and Windus), which have the characteristic vigour and vivacity of her former designs. *My Day with the Hounds*, by Mr. George Finch Mason (publishers, W. P. Spalding, Cambridge, and W. Kent, Paternoster-row), is a collection of five short and lively sporting stories, with a score of engravings in a style that has the effect of etching, and is rather cleverly done. *The Necklace of Princess Fiorimonde*, by Mary Morgan (Macmillan and Co.), is a book of seven little romances, gracefully conceived and elegantly related, with engravings designed by Walter Crane. An extremely pretty book for children is called *Ups and Downs—All Smiles, no Frowns*, by Mr. J. Tilsey (Wells Gardner, Darton, and Co.); the pictures, mostly of nice little folk engaged in pleasant adventures or pastimes, are designed with good taste and humour, and very agreeably coloured. Lady Lamb has written the *History of a Black-and-Tan Terrier*, which is illustrated by Mr. Walter J. Allen and published by Newman and Co. It will be interesting to that large class, the lovers of dogs.

FINE ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Great interest attaches to the drawings of Thomas Bewick in this exhibition, at 148, New Bond-street. They have been placed at the disposal of the society by the Misses Bewick, and it is understood they form part of a complete collection of their father's works, which they intend to bequeath to the British Museum. The well-known woodcuts and the original drawings for them are arranged side by side. In nearly every case the drawing is no larger than the engraved copy—seldom exceeding two or three inches—and it is quite wonderful to find in so small a compass such exact and truthful renderings of nature. Many of the drawings of birds are exquisitely beautiful—notably the "Kitty Wren" (No. 10), which is a most charming and dainty little work of art, much superior to the woodcut. We are all acquainted with the mingled humour and pathos to be found in Bewick's tailpieces, but we have hitherto known him only as an artist in black and white. Here we meet him as a draughtsman in water-colours, and we doubt not the little gems in the present exhibition will greatly add to his reputation.

One half of the gallery is filled with a superb collection of etchings, comprising numerous examples by H. Herkomer, A.R.A., James Whistler, Samuel Palmer, Seymour Haden, James Tissot, Paul Rajon, J. C. Hook, R. A. Bracquemond, and others.

The opposite processes of printing etchings and woodcuts are shown in the exhibition, some of Bewick's original blocks being used, and the interested visitor has the opportunity of taking away a Bewick proof printed in his presence.

When Mr. Justice Hawkins took his seat on the bench at the Cambridge Assizes on Tuesday morning, the Vice-Chancellor of the University entered the court and claimed the right, by ancient custom, to take precedence of the High Sheriff of the county, and to sit on the right of the Judge. This the High Sheriff (Captain Catling) declined to permit, and on an appeal to the Judge, after a long consultation, Mr. Justice Hawkins informed the Vice-Chancellor that no such right existed. The Vice-Chancellor then left the court.

Yesterday week the President of the Royal Manchester Institution, Mr. Richard Peacock, entertained a large number of gentlemen interested in art, science, and literature, at dinner in the galleries of the institution. In reply to the toast of "The Royal Institution," the President said the council were of opinion that the time had now come when, in obedience to the law of progress, mere personal and proprietary management should give way to municipal influence, with a view to widen the usefulness of the institution, and enable it to fulfil in a higher degree the purpose for which it was founded. Negotiations were proceeding for the transference of the institution to the Corporation of the city as the home of a permanent gallery of art. Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr. John Slagg, M.P., the members for the city, the Mayor (Mr. Pattison), and other gentlemen expressed their hearty approval of the scheme.

FOLKLORE OF NOVEMBER.

Chilly drear November, with its rain and fog, has always been an unpopular month; and, if the weather prophets are to be trusted, cold weather during this month is unlucky:

If there's ice in November that will bear a duck
There'll be nothing after but sludge and muck.

By our ancestors it was popularly called "Blot Monath"—i.e., "Blood Month," probably from the quantity of blood that was shed in the slaughter of so many animals for winter use.

All Saints' Day, or, as it was originally called, Allhallow Even Mass, was formerly observed, as well as its vigil, by a feast, of which apples, nuts, and lamb's wool formed the indispensable ingredients, when sundry divinations were practised. An old custom still kept up in many places, is called "souling." Children go from house to house repeating a sort of doggerel for money, at the same time asking for soul-cakes, often concluding their petition as follows:—

An apple or pear, a plum or a cherry,
Is a very good thing to make us merry.

In Lancashire, this practice was called "psalm-caking," from the young people singing psalms, in return for which they received presents of cakes. In Shropshire, the Soul Cake is a sort of bun, which, at one time, it was an almost universal custom for persons to make, and to give to one another. Numerous weather proverbs have clustered round this day. Thus, owing to the traditional mildness of this season, they say in Germany, "All Saints' Day brings the second summer." Shakespeare, too, makes Prince Henry liken Falstaff, with his old age and young energy, to this November summer. "Farewell, thou latter summer; farewell, thou All Hallow'n summer!" There are various proverbs, however, which refer to the approach of winter; thus, the farmer is advised—

On the first of November, if the weather hold clear,
An end of wheat-sowing to make for the year.

All Souls' Day (2nd). In days gone, many of the superstitious rites of Halloween were continued on this festival. Soul-cakes were given to the poor, who, in acknowledgment, often repeated this couplet—

God have your soul,
Beens and all.

Formerly, in some parts of Derbyshire, children lighted up small fires, which they called "Tindles." In the county of Aberdeen small baked cakes, called "Dirge-loaves," are made in readiness for any visitor who may chance to call at the house.

The anniversary of the "Gunpowder Plot" (5th) is not observed as in former times, when the burning of a "good guy" was a scene of uproar perhaps almost unknown at the present day. The bonfire at Lincoln's-inn-fields appears to have been conducted on a grand scale; and the butchers of Clare Market observed this day by an elaborate procession.

Lord Mayor's Day (9th) was once a grand civic festival and pageant, the triumphs and glories of which, performed by giants, extolled by laureates, and recorded by historians, are but dimly and faintly shadowed forth in the meagre pomp of modern celebrations, with which most of our readers are well acquainted.

St. Martin's Day (11th) was formerly a day of feasting and jollity, in which geese and new wine held prominent places. On the ancient clog almanacks, this day is marked by the figure of a goose, because, as tradition says, St. Martin, on being elected to a bishopric, hid himself, but was discovered by that bird. Martlemas beef was salted beef hung up to dry, at this season of the year, for winter use. Farmers notice in which point the wind lies on St. Martin's Eve, believing it will so continue for the two or three following months. It is also said that "if there be ice that will bear a duck before Martlemas, there will be none that will bear a goose all the winter." According to a Scotch proverb—

"Tween Martinmas and Yule
Water's wine in every pool."

The approach of winter, too, is the subject of allusion in many of the old rhymes, as, for example, "At St. Martin's Day, Winter is on his way."

St. Brice's Day (13th) was celebrated in the sixteenth century by a rough custom called bull-running, of which a long account will be found in Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes."

Queen Elizabeth's Accession (17th) was long observed as a Protestant festival, and was popularly termed "Queen's Day." The Pope in effigy, in a chair of state, was paraded in the streets of London and afterwards thrown into a bonfire.

St. Cecilia's Day (22nd). She is regarded as the patroness of Music, her skill having been so great that, runs the legend, an angel who visited her was drawn from the mansions of the blessed by the charms of her melody. Musical performances were given abroad in her honour at least as early as three centuries ago; the first authenticated occasion of the kind in London having been in the year 1683. These "musick-feasts" took place first at the Stationers' Hall, and afterwards elsewhere, during a great part of the last century. Our early St. Cecilia's celebrations, it is said, led to the establishment of the Three Choir Festivals of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester.

St. Clement's Day (23rd) was formerly regarded as the first day of winter. A pot was formerly marked against this day, from an old custom of going about to beg drink to make merry with. In Staffordshire the children go from house to house singing the following rhyme:—

"Clemency, clemency, God be wi' you,
Christmas comes but once a year;
When it comes, it will soon be gone,
Give me an apple, and I'll be gone."

A similar custom seems to have prevailed on St. Catherine's Day (24th). On "Catter Day," as it is popularly called in Buckinghamshire, the lacemakers hold a merrymaking, and eat a sort of cake called "wigs," and drink ale. We find numerous weather proverbs associated with St. Catherine on the Continent. The French peasant says that this saint brings snow and cold weather; and the Belgians tell us that "St. Catherine by showing a bright face often stops the long rains of autumn."

St. Andrew's Day (30th) is chiefly noted in England as regulating the commencement of the ecclesiastical year, the nearest Sunday to which, whether before or after, constitutes the first Sunday in Advent. St. Andrew is the patron saint of the Royal Society, in whose honour the Fellows were accustomed, at the early anniversary meetings, to wear a St. Andrew's cross in their hats. Tander and Tandrew are the names given to this festival in Northamptonshire, where it was formerly observed by the lacemakers as a day of merrymaking. In Scotland it is called Andry's Day, Androis Moss, and Anderness. According to an old saying—

On St. Andrew's Day
The night is twice as long as the day.

A curious practice prevails on the Continent, by which the peasant professes to be able to foretell the weather of the ensuing year. On the evening before St. Andrew's Day they fill a glass brimfull with water and let it stand all night. If any of the water has run over by morning it is a sign of a wet year, but if none has escaped it prognosticates a dry season.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Montana monument at Milan was unveiled on the 3rd inst. by Garibaldi, in the presence of an immense crowd and amid the utmost enthusiasm. Garibaldi was propped up with cushions in his carriage. His address was read by his son-in-law, General Canzio. M. Rochefort made a speech, which was much applauded. On Monday General Garibaldi left Milan for Genoa. He was accompanied to the railway station by bands of music and a large number of people singing his Hymn and the Marseillaise.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is stated to be increasing in activity. Two large streams of lava are flowing from the crater to the base of the cone.

HOLLAND.

On Tuesday the Second Chamber adopted the new Penal Code by 38 votes to 10.

BELGIUM.

The King opened the Chambers on Tuesday. In the speech from the throne his Majesty said he had been deeply moved by the popular manifestations of affectionate loyalty displayed at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence. The forthcoming marriage of the Crown Prince of Austria with Princess Stéphanie was an event which would crown all his wishes. There had been an improvement in the position of the public Treasury, and it was hoped that the Budget of 1880 would show an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. In conclusion, the King said that the Government would neglect no means to raise by education the moral and intellectual condition of the people.

GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the war which is being waged between Prince Bismarck and the Socialists is becoming more serious every day. The state of siege is being extended, and the Socialists are being expelled by the score.

On Monday evening Adelina Patti finished what is said to be her last engagement at Berlin by appearing with unqualified success as Violetta in Verdi's "Traviata."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

At the sitting of the Austrian Delegation Budget Committee on the 5th inst. Count Bylandt, the Minister of War, made a long and circumstantial speech in defence of the extraordinary credits demanded by his department.

On Monday the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet agreed to the compromise with Croatia, after M. Tisza, the Minister President, had made a speech in support of it.

The united committees of the Hungarian Delegation have adopted all the proposals of the military committee in reference to the extraordinary grants for the troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the common Minister of Finance having previously replied to a number of questions relating to the matter addressed to him by members of the Delegation.

An earthquake occurred on Tuesday morning in Southern Austria, the shock being felt as far south as Pola and Serajevo. At Agram more than 200 private houses have been irreparably damaged, while two churches are in so dangerous a state that they will have to be pulled down. Part of the cathedral will require to be reconstructed. The palace and country seat of the Cardinal Archbishop of Agram, the military school, and the Government cigar manufactory, have been half destroyed by the earthquake shocks, and terrible damage has been done to the farm buildings in the neighbourhood within a radius of about fourteen miles. The number of persons killed is small.

DENMARK.

The Folkething was opened on Tuesday. The Budget, which balances at 50,000,000 crowns, shows an estimated increase in the revenue of 2,750,000 crowns, and in the expenditure of 5,500,000 crowns, as compared with last year, the additional outlay being due to the purchase of the Zealand railways by the State and the carrying into effect of the new military law. The Minister of Public Worship introduced a bill for the formation of a board to facilitate international literary intercourse.

RUSSIA.

The great Nihilist trial before the St. Petersburg Military Tribunal is proceeding, the prisoners arraigned numbering sixteen, including the supposed authors of the Winter Palace and Moscow Railway explosions, as well as the man accused of having prepared the mine near the Alexandrowski Railway station on the Sebastopol line. In the course of the proceedings on Monday the identity was established of the carpenter who lodged in the basement of the Winter Palace under the guard-room. He was formerly a student.

The *Daily News* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the auxiliary Russian forces have started from Turkestan to co-operate with General Scobeleff.

TURKEY.

Telegrams from Berlin and Vienna state that Turkey has assembled 60,000 regulars in the provinces bordering upon Greece, who in less than a month will be reinforced by 30,000 reserve. The ex-Minister Abeddin Pasha has been appointed commander of the Turkish forces in Epirus.

We learn from Constantinople that thirty thousand Redifs have been called out by the Porte, and that troops have been dispatched to Salonica and Volo.

GREECE.

The Minister of Finance asked on the 4th inst. for an extraordinary credit of thirty-six millions of drachmas. This sum, the Minister said, was required to meet the most urgent necessities of the War Ministry up to January next. The Minister said that with the powerful army Greece now had, and after the enormous sacrifices she had already made, it would be suicidal for her to recede. A Vienna telegram in the *Standard* states that at a council of war held in Athens, under the presidency of M. Coumoundouros, it has been resolved to send an army of 24,000 men against Thessaly, and another of 36,000 men against Epirus. There are to be, further, 20,000 troops held in reserve.

M. Thrasybulos Zaimis, who has many times been Premier of the Greek Ministry, died suddenly at Athens of heart disease.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has paid a visit to General Garfield, and, on reaching Cleveland, witnessed a torchlight procession. In addressing the people he congratulated the country upon the absolute success of General Garfield's election, and vindicated him from the misrepresentations which political opponents had propagated against him.

An address has been issued by the Republican National Committee congratulating the country upon the indisputable election of General Garfield as President by 213 electoral votes, and declaring his popular majority in the Northern States to be 518,000. Some Southern States would also have been carried had all the Republicans there been permitted to vote. The address claims that the Republicans have carried the Legislatures of all the Northern States except Nevada. The United

States Senate will have thirty-seven Republican, thirty-seven Democratic, and two Independent members. There will be a Republican majority of at least fifteen in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, has published a letter intimating his willingness to be nominated for the post of Senator for the State of Ohio, in order to relieve General Garfield, who at present holds that position, of any embarrassment in the formation of his Cabinet.

Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt made her first appearance in the character of Adrienne Lecouvreur, at Booth's Theatre, New York, on Monday night, before a densely crowded house, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

CANADA.

It is semi-officially announced that the Dominion Parliament will be summoned to meet early in December.

Lord George and Lady Campbell arrived at Quebec last Saturday on a visit to the Governor-General.

Colonel F. De Winton, secretary to his Excellency, sailed for England on the same day.

Official returns show that the revenue of the Dominion for the past four months reached 9,650,216 dols., being 2,579,448 dols. in excess of the amount for the corresponding period of last year.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The following telegram has been received from the Premier at the Cape, dated Cape Town, Nov. 2, 1880:—"Fighting still continues in Basutoland. In Kaffraria rebels driven out of Matadile district. Umhlonhlo and Umditshwa moving about with rebel forces. Walsh, the magistrate, safe with Major Elliot at Umtata. Pondos sitting still. Gangeliswe living under Major Elliot's protection at Umtata. A few minor Tamboekie chiefs have joined rebellion. Fingo steady. Large reinforcements from all parts of the colony moving to the front."

Moletsane's mountain stronghold was successfully stormed by Colonel Clarke on the 31st ult. During the operation a force of the enemy estimated at 5000 men attacked the troops holding Lerothodi's village. Before reinforcements could arrive a small body of the troops were surrounded, and five killed. The enemy advanced in great numbers, and the colonial forces had to abandon the position.

Recent intelligence received at the Colonial office from the Cape represents the position of affairs as not having improved during the past week.

INDIA.

The *Times* weekly telegrams from India state that there is no important news from Afghanistan. Everything was quiet at Candahar up to Saturday. Cabul was also quiet at the date of the last advices, some ten days ago. A punitive expedition on a small scale had been undertaken against the Waziri tribe and conducted with complete success. One thousand men, under General Gordon, marched by night from Thall, and surprised a Waziri village on the 27th ult. They captured 126 prisoners, 1500 head of cattle, and 700 loads of fodder, all which were carried back to Thall. One Waziri was killed and two were wounded. Only slight resistance was offered.

We learn from a Reuter's telegram that the Viceroy arrived at Lahore last Wednesday afternoon from Simla, and was met at the railway station by Mr. R. E. Egerton, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; General Sir Frederick P. Haines, Commander-in-Chief in India; the ruling Punjab chiefs to the number of fourteen, and several high British officials. The municipality attended on the railway platform and presented an address to his Excellency on the arrival of the train. A very brilliant procession was formed from the railway station to the Viceroy's camp, and on its way passed round the city, occupying upwards of two hours in making the circuit. The Viceroy, mounted on a richly caparisoned elephant, headed the procession, followed by the rajahs and their respective retinues. A large force of British troops took part in the procession and lined the roads. The Viceroy's reception was most cordial, and the whole proceedings passed off very successfully.

Prince Milan has signed a decree dissolving the Servian National Assembly and ordering new elections.

The supply of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada landed at Liverpool last week was considerably above the preceding week. The totals were as follows:—967 cattle, 886 sheep, 5202 quarters of beef, 675 carcases of mutton, and 130 pigs.

Sir Julius Vogel having decided to resign his appointment as Agent-General for New Zealand, Sir Francis Dillon Bell has been appointed to succeed him early next year.

Mr. Virgile Naz, C.M.G., member of the Council of Government of Mauritius, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services in connection with the colony.

According to an official despatch received at Madrid from Cuba, the Commander-in-Chief is each week disbanding 1000 men of the Cuban army, and has also disarmed several war vessels. Perfect tranquillity is reported to prevail throughout the island.

A party of Kurds, led by the Sheikh Sadik, was defeated last week a few miles from Urumiah, and subsequently retreated into the mountains. Mr. Abbott, the British Consul-General at Urumiah, has reached Tabreez.

Mr. Auckland Colvin, the English Comptroller-General, arrived at Cairo on Sunday night, and was received in audience by the Khedive on Monday.

In the Chancery Division on Monday, the Court was asked to decide whether, under the will of Lord Londesborough, who died in 1860, his widow was entitled absolutely to certain paintings, valued at about £15,000, his Lordship having left to her "all objects of virtù and taste," or whether she was merely entitled to them for life under the clause giving her Ladyship the leasehold house in Carlton House-terrace, with "the statuary, furniture, and other effects." Vice-Chancellor Malins decided that Lord Londesborough intended that the pictures should pass with the furniture of his residence in Carlton House-terrace, and that his wife (now Lady Fitzgerald) was not entitled to them absolutely, but only during her lifetime.

At a meeting of the governors of the City and Guilds of London Institute, held at the Goldsmiths' Hall on Monday morning, it was stated that the institute had obtained from the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 a plot of ground for a site for the future technical college in Exhibition-road, South Kensington. The plot has a frontage of 300 ft., with a depth of 110 ft., to be increased if required. It was granted for 999 years, at the nominal payment of 1s. a year. The meeting resolved to appropriate £50,000 to the central building and £5000 for the wing for laboratories for the Cowper-street middle-class school. It was stated that the Drapers' Company had contributed £10,000, to be devoted to the City and Guilds Technical College, Finsbury.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Amid fine weather, and in the presence of enormous numbers of spectators, Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., the new Lord Mayor, went in state on Tuesday from Guildhall to Westminster. A novel feature of the procession was the appearance of a large detachment of volunteer firemen, together with six steam fire-engines. In the ward of Coleman-street, represented by the Lord Mayor in the Court of Alderman, the streets were elaborately decorated, and an address of congratulation was presented to the new chief magistrate, by whom it was acknowledged. In the Court of Exchequer the newly elected Lord Mayor, with the Sheriffs, the Recorder, and other officials, were received by the Barons of the Exchequer, and his Lordship was introduced to the Judges by Sir Thomas Chambers. Mr. Baron Pollock, after feelingly alluding to the late Lord Chief Baron, congratulated Mr. M'Arthur on his elevation to the position of Lord Mayor, and spoke in high terms of his predecessor in office. After leaving Palace-yard the civic pageant made its way over Westminster Bridge, and through a part of the borough of Lambeth, for which constituency the Lord Mayor has sat in Parliament during the past twelve years. Here, as at other points along the line of route, his Lordship was warmly cheered.

At the banquet at Guildhall in the evening, Mr. Gladstone replied to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers. He began by referring to the work accomplished in the late brief Session of Parliament. The recess, which was supposed to give rest to the Government, had been attended with great anxiety, and he was bound to say an early word in reference to the state of Ireland. The bounty of Providence had bestowed upon that country the great blessing of an abundant harvest, and they might, perhaps, have believed that this bounty would have improved the social circumstances of the people; but they had been disappointed in this respect. Parliament, too long accustomed to legislate for Ireland in a spirit of narrowness, had of late dealt with the Irish Land Question on a principle adapted to the condition of Ireland. There appeared to be a belief that the Land Act of 1870 required large amendment. It would be the duty of the Government carefully to examine the state of the law, and if they believed its provisions were insufficient, they would not scruple to call on the Legislature again to deal with the subject. Certain influences had come upon the people of Ireland to prevent the happiness which it was hoped might result from an abundant harvest which were not compatible with good government and order, but order must be maintained under any circumstances. Ireland was now punishing herself, and not England. Occupiers and would-be occupiers were obstructed by menace and crime, which could not be tolerated. The Government recognised the priority of the duty of enforcing order and of looking to the law as it stood for protecting every citizen in the enjoyment of his life and property. If circumstances necessitated asking for an increase of power, which they would not anticipate, they would not shrink from asking it. In South Africa the struggle with the Basutos was the result of the policy of the Cape Ministry, and must be watched with deep anxiety. The Government had sought to restore friendly relations between India and Afghanistan; and, though they had done something, had not succeeded in accomplishing all they wished. The right hon. gentleman then alluded to the Eastern Question, observing that two things were imperative with regard to Turkey—the fulfilment of international engagements and internal reform; and with this view Ministers had laboured for the fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin. He then announced the receipt of intelligence with regard to the speedy surrender of Duleigno.

The other Ministers who spoke were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Granville, Lord Hartington, Lord Spencer, Lord Kimberley, and Sir William Harcourt. Lord Selborne, who spoke early in the evening, elicited loud cheers by remarking that one of the first, greatest, and most paramount duties of every Government was to "maintain the law with firmness, steadiness, and without respect to any man." The toast of the Ambassadors was acknowledged by M. Challeme-Lacour.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

SMALL SAVINGS BY POSTAGE-STAMPS.

The experiment of affording facilities for the saving of small sums of money by the issue of forms to which twelve postage-stamps may be affixed, and the amount then deposited in the Post-Office Savings Bank, having proved successful in ten counties, the plan is to be extended to the whole of the United Kingdom next Monday. The ten counties contain less than a tenth of the entire population; but during the seven weeks in which the experiment has been in operation more than 14,000 forms have been received at the Post Office, and more than 7000 new accounts opened through their agency.

SMALL INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Mr. Fawcett has issued a notice explaining the conditions and limitations under which the thrifty poor may become holders of Consols. The following is the statement that has been issued by the Postmaster-General:

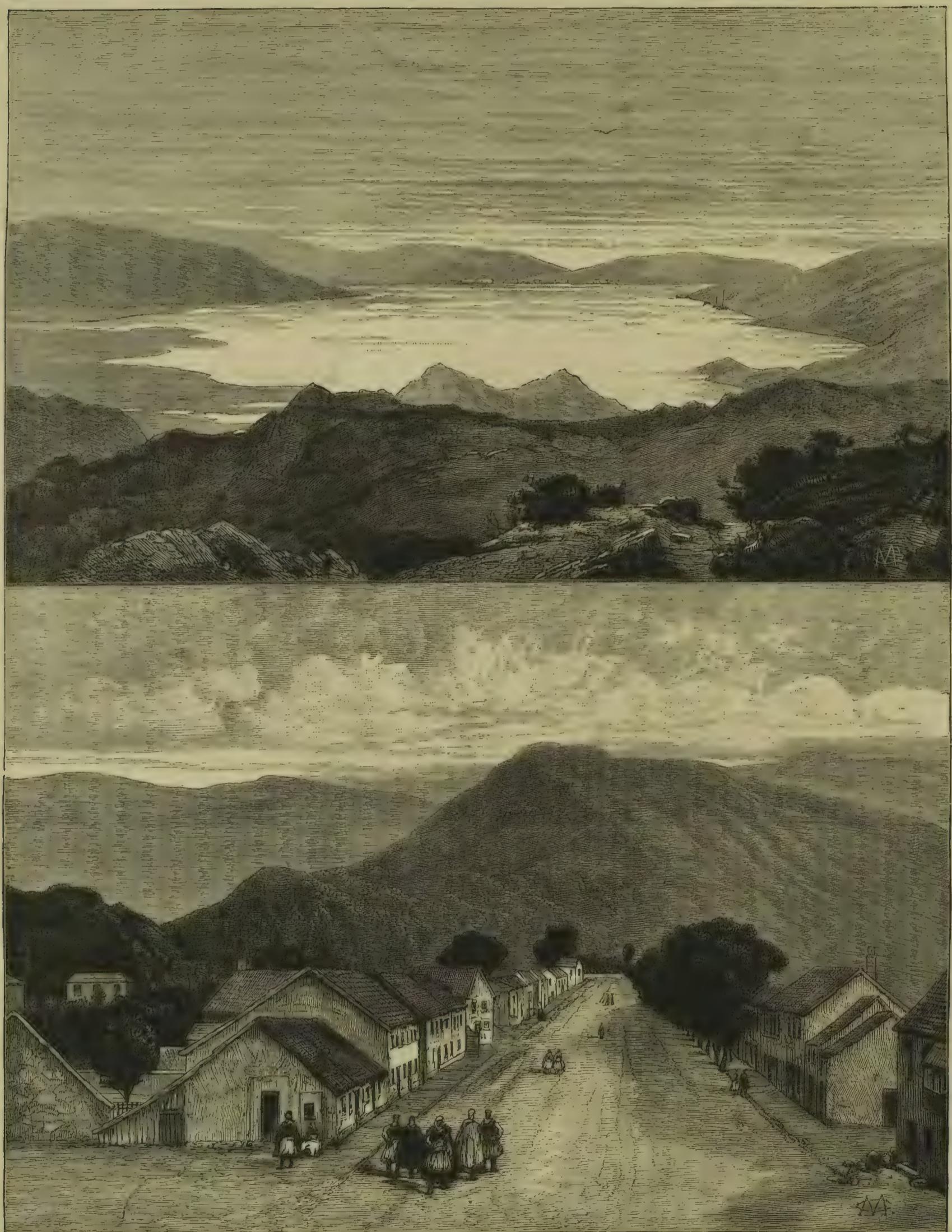
By the Savings Bank Act of last Session any person on and after the 22nd inst. will be able to invest, at any Post-office in the United Kingdom at which there is a savings bank, small sums in any one of the following Government stocks—Consols, Reduced, or New Three per Cents. The sums so invested must not be less than £10 and must not exceed £100 in any one year, and the aggregate amount held by any one investor must not exceed £300. The following amounts will be charged for the purchase of stock, and these sums will include all expenses connected with the subsequent collection of dividends: On stock not exceeding £25, 9d.; exceeding £25, but not exceeding £50, 1s. 3d.; exceeding £50, but not exceeding £75, 1s. 9d.; exceeding £75, but not exceeding £100, 2s. 3d. The charges on the sale of stock will be at the same rates up to £100; for £200 it will be 2s. 9d.; and for £300 3s. 3d. The investment will be at the current price of the day on which it is made, and a certificate thereof will be sent to the investor by post. Similar arrangements will be made for sales of stock; and dividends will be collected by the Post-office, and placed to the credit of the investor. Any person having invested £50 or more may, on application to the Post-office, obtain a stock certificate for £50 or any multiple of £50. These certificates will have coupons for dividends annexed, payable to bearer. Facilities similar to those just described for investment of small sums in Government Stocks will be granted by the Trustee Savings Banks.

A private ascent made by Mr. Coxwell last week from Ashford, Kent, in company with Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., and Mr. W. B. Murray, artist, was a remarkable undertaking. The aeronauts travelled over seven counties, and were in mid-air for nine hours and a half. They descended in good order in the evening at Gunston Mills, some miles beyond Exeter. The greatest altitude attained was 8000 ft., where a bottle of water became ice. The views of the earth by day and by night were exceptionally fine.

There was a large gathering of Welshmen in the old Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. B. T. Williams, Q.C., M.P., the occasion being the holding of the annual meeting of the "Llundain Eisteddfod Gadeiriol," at which members of the choirs of the different Welsh chapels in the metropolis and other natives of Wales competed for prizes in singing, recitations, original essays, and the various musical and literary efforts incidental to these well-known national assemblies.

SKETCHES OF MONTENEGRO, BY THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

SEE PAGE 481.



1. THE LAKE OF SCUTARI, FROM THE HILLS ABOVE CETTINJE.

2. MAIN STREET OF CETTINJE, THE CAPITAL OF MONTENEGRO.



THE DULCIGNO QUESTION : HEAD-QUARTERS OF BOZO PETROVICS, AT SUTORMAN, NEAR ANTIVARI.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. R. C. WOODVILLE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

OBITUARY.

LORD WENLOCK.

The Right Honourable Beilby Richard Lawley, second Lord Wenlock, of Wenlock, in the county of Salop, and a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the county of York, Hon. Colonel of the East Riding Volunteers, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel Yorkshire Hussars, J.P., President of the York Chamber of Agriculture, died on the 6th inst. He was born April 21, 1818, the eldest son of Paul Beilby, first Lord Wenlock (so created May 13, 1839), and of Caroline, his wife, youngest daughter of Richard, Lord Braybrooke, and during the lifetime of his father, from 1851 to 1852, sat as member for Pontefract. His Lordship married, Nov. 28, 1846, Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, third daughter of Richard, second Marquis of Westminster, K.G., and leaves issue five sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Beilby, now third Lord Wenlock, born May 12, 1849, married, May 14, 1872, Lady Constance Mary Lascelles, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Harewood. The family of Lawley, on which a baronetcy was conferred in 1641, is descended from Thomas Lawley, cousin and heir of John, Lord Wenlock, Privy Councillor to King Edward IV., and Knight of the Garter.

LORD ORMIDALE.

Robert Macfarlane, Judge of the Court of Session, in Scotland, by the title of Lord Ormidale, died on the 3rd inst., at Hartrigg House, Jedburgh, in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in 1802, son of Mr. Parlan Macfarlane, of Glen Luss, in the county of Dumbarton, by Anne, his wife, third daughter of Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Ormidale, Argyleshire. He was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, practised for some time as a Writer to the Signet, and was called to the Bar in Scotland in 1836. He filled subsequently the offices of Advocate-Depute and Sheriff of Renfrewshire, and was appointed Judge of the Court of Session in 1862. Lord Ormidale was author of various legal treatises.

MR. MONTGOMERIE, OF ANNICK LODGE.

Mr. Roger Montgomerie, Deputy Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, J.P. and D.L., late M.P. for North Ayrshire, died on the 25th ult., aged fifty-two. He was third son of the late Colonel William Eglington Montgomerie, of Annick Lodge, by Susan Fraser, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Anderson. He was educated at Rugby, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. 1854. Previously, in 1852, he had been admitted an advocate at the Scotch Bar. He held the office of Advocate-Depute in 1858, from 1866 to 1868, and was reappointed 1874. Mr. Montgomerie sat in Parliament for the northern division of Ayrshire for the duration of the last Parliament, from 1874 till the general election this year.

MR. PALLE.

Mr. Andrew Christopher Palles, of Little Mount Palles, in the county of Cavan, and of Dublin, father of the Lord Chief Baron of Ireland, died on the 31st ult., in his eightieth year. He was only child of Mr. Andrew Palles, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard O'Ferrall, of Ballyna, in the county of Kildare, and represented a family of considerable antiquity and of Italian origin, being descended from the Del Palatios of Lombardy. This interesting line of ancestry led probably to the genealogical and antiquarian tastes which Mr. Palles possessed. His store of legendary lore connected with his own part of Ireland was most valuable. Mr. Palles married, Aug. 12, 1828, Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Matthew James Plunkett, and leaves surviving issue, two sons and one daughter. Of the former, the second, Christopher, is, as already indicated, the learned and accomplished Lord Chief Baron in Ireland.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Charles Tabor, of Bovingdon Hall, Bocking, Essex, on the 3rd inst., in his seventy-fourth year.

Frances, wife of Edward Cronin, M.D., and sister of the late Sir John Kennaway, Bart., of Escot, Devon, on the 30th ult., at Claremont House, Brixton-road.

Mr. Archibald Gerard, of Rochsoles, in the county of Lanark, J.P. and D.L., on the 27th ult., at Salzburg, Austria. He was born July 8, 1812, the second son of Colonel John Gerard, of Rochsoles, by Dorothea Montague, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Archibald Alison. He married, Aug. 7, 1839, Euphemia Erskine, eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir John Robison, K.H., and leaves three sons and four daughters.

Colonel Mure, M.P. for Renfrewshire, on Tuesday morning, at his residence, Piccadilly, in his fifty-first year. The deceased sat as the Liberal representative for Renfrewshire from 1874, having unsuccessfully contested the county in the previous year. He was Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate for Renfrewshire; and was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the Scots Guards, with whom he served in the Crimea.

Mr. John Bathurst Graver-Browne, of Morley Hall, Norfolk, J.P. and D.L., on the 26th ult., at Lowestoft, aged forty-three. He was eldest son of Mr. John Turner Graver-Browne, of Morley Hall (who assumed the additional surname of Browne), by Fanny, his wife, daughter of the Ven. Henry Bathurst, Archdeacon of Norwich. He married, 1871, Frances Julia, daughter of Sir Henry Josias Stracey, Bart., and leaves two daughters. He served as High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1873.

Mr. William Henry Heathcote, of North Luffenham Hall and Tadworth Court, Surrey, on the 17th ult., at the first-named seat, aged eighty-three. He was the third son of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., of Normanton Park, in the county of Rutland, M.P., by Lady Catherine Sophia, his first wife, fourth daughter of Mr. John Manners, of Grantham Grange, Lincolnshire (by Louisa, his wife, Countess of Dysart in her own right). He was educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He married, 1833, Sophia Matilda, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Wright, of Upton Hall, Notts.

Deputy Surgeon-General B. Tydd, A.M.D., at The Prestons, Ightham, Kent, at the age of fifty-five years. The deceased was the son of John Tydd, Esq., of Hermitage, county Clare, Ireland, and entered the service April 25, 1851. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5, including the affair of Balganac and the battle of the Alma (being awarded the medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He became Deputy Surgeon-General on March 9, 1879, and shortly afterwards was appointed head of the Statistical Branch of the Army Medical Department, Whitehall, an office which he held till his death.

Sir Bartle Frere was on Saturday evening last entertained at Willis's Rooms at a dinner in celebration of his return from the Cape. Upwards of 230 gentlemen, including many Indian civil and military officers, were present. Sir Richard Temple, who highly eulogised Sir Bartle Frere, presided.

CHESS.

ORIMA (Rostoff).—We are obliged for the name and address. The problem shall now have our best attention.
X Y Z (Sheffield).—The *Cheesplayers' Chronicle* is published monthly by Mr. Morgan, Great Queen-street, London.
CAPTAIN M (Dublin).—Thanks for the report, which shall appear next week. We should be glad to hear more of the club's proceedings and some specimens of the members' skill. In chess, as in other arts, Dublin seems to be the "Silent Sister."
ALPHA.—We share your admiration for the last self-mate problem. The power given to the adverse Queen is in marked contrast to the compositions of the old school.
W. J. E. (Dewsbury).—We are glad to note that No. 1914 has deceived so experienced a solver. The solution is given below.
G. H. McL. (St. John's Wood).—The problem comes well commended, and shall have our best attention.

A. C. (Staines).—Self-mate problems are as old almost as the game itself, and probably owe their origin to the ancient custom of one player giving such odds as forcing his adversary to mate him.
W. W. (South Norwood).—The solution is given below, and should please you after your twenty hours' effort to solve it by way of 1. Kt takes R!
S. W. (Liverpool).—The match by telegraph between your club and Calcutta was announced in our issue of the 2nd ult. We are obliged for the moves.
J. R. HANDLEY (Hallifax, N.S.).—Your solutions of Nos. 1909, 1910, and 1911 are correct.
N. R. (Freckenhurst).—Your letters do not miscarry; but please to note that this column is made up for press on the Saturday before the day of publication.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1913 received from Norman Rumbelow, F. W. Humphries, M. H. Moorhouse, H. J. Grant, Pierce Jones, W. F. Payne, and Orima.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1914 received from Emile Frau, H. de Groot (Groningen), Pierce Jones, L. Falcon (Antwerp), E. Casella (Paris), and J. Burnstead.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1915 received from H. B. W. Biddle, Cant, Hereward, East Marden, Shadforth, Alpha, Norman Rumbelow, A. R. R. B. Duff, L. S. R. James Dobson, F. R. Jeffrey, N. Cator, C. Darragh, W. Warren, E. Elshury, Cheshophile, An Old Hand, B. Dyke, D. W. Kell, S. Farrant, A. Kentish Man, T. Greenbank, C. C. Elmore, D. Templeton, G. L. Mayne, Elsie, C. S. Cox, H. Langford, R. Ingwersen, T. Barrington, R. Oswald, Helen Lee, R. Jessop, H. Blacklock, Ben Nevis, A. Youngster, R. H. Brooks, Julia Short, Smuth, U. C. C. Pierce Jones, E. P. Villiamy, M. H. Moorhouse, A. Chapman, Emile Frau, W. F. Payne, A. C. Wogelepp, Walter W., and G. Smithwhite.
The Suimate dedicated to Count Pontracz has been solved by R. Oswald, E. Elshury, S. Farrant, D. Templeton, C. S. Cox, R. Ingwersen, East Marden, G. H. H. (Oxford), H. Blacklock, Alpha, A. C. Ben Nevis, and G. Smithwhite.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1914.

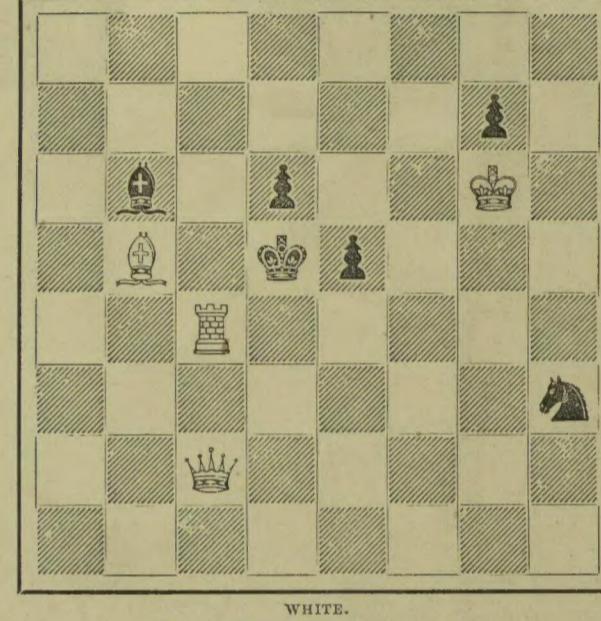
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt 4th B takes B*
2. Q to Q 6th (ch) K takes Q
3. B mates.

* If Black play 1. R to Q 6th, then 2. Q to K 2nd; if 1. R takes B, then 2. Q takes R (ch); and if 1. K to B 4th, then 2. Q takes P (ch), mating in each case on the third move.

PROBLEM NO. 1917.

By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at the Divan between Mr. JANSSENS and Major MARTIN. (*Gioco Piano*.)

WHITE (Mr. J.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. Castles Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd Kt takes P
6. B to Q 5th

In view of the slow development of the forces on both sides in this opening, White has been in too much haste to "castle;" and here we should have preferred 6. P to Q 4th to the move in the text.
6. Kt takes K B P
7. R takes Kt B takes R (ch)
8. K takes B Kt to K 2nd
9. Q to Kt 3rd Castles
10. P to Q 4th Kt takes B

Black has Rook and two Pawns for his two minor pieces, and he has now played 10. P to Q 3rd, he might have soon obtained a good game.
11. Q takes Kt P takes P
12. P takes P

12. B to Kt 5th gains time at least, and is certainly more aggressive.
13. Q to K R 5th P to Q B 3rd
14. Kt to B 3rd P to Q 4th
15. B to Q 2nd B to B 4th
16. K to Kt sq Q to Kt 3rd
17. Q takes Q B takes Q
18. Kt to K 5th B to B 4th
19. R to K B sq B to K 3rd
20. Kt to K 2nd P to K B 3rd
21. Kt to B 3rd B to B 4th
22. Kt to Kt 3rd B to Q 6th
23. R to K sq P to Kt 3rd
24. P to K R 3rd B to B 2nd
25. Kt to K B sq B takes Kt

This exchange appears uncalled for, and on general principles, we should have kept the Bishop for the end-game, if possible.
26. R takes B Kt to Kt 2nd
27. P to Kt 4th P to Kt 4th
28. K to B 2nd Kt to Kt 3rd
29. R to K sq Q to Kt 3rd
30. R to K 3rd R to K 5th
31. R to Kt 3rd R to B 2nd
32. B to K 3rd P to Kt 4th
33. Kt to Q 2nd Q to K 2nd
34. P takes P (ch)
34. Kt to B square, with the view of posting that piece at K B 5th, is stronger.

The match by telegraph between Liverpool and Calcutta, the preliminary arrangements for which were announced in our issue of the 2nd ult., was commenced last week, Liverpool being represented by a committee of the members, and Calcutta by Mr. Robert Steel, an old Liverpudlian, assisted by two native amateurs of the Bamboo caste. As our readers were informed on the occasion referred to, a signal code is used, by means of which the combination of any two moves can be transmitted by a single word, thus reducing the cost of the enterprise to reasonable proportions. Even now, however, the cost is not inconsiderable, and both sides deserve great credit for the spirit displayed in the conception and execution of such an undertaking. Two games are being played concurrently. Liverpool having the first move in one, Calcutta opening the other; and the only stringent condition included in the terms of the match—is that there is no money stake—is that the moves are to be dispatched within forty-eight hours after the receipt of each message. So far as the games had proceeded on Tuesday last, the following are the moves in both:—

Liverpool Game.—1. P to Q B 4th, P to K 3rd; 2. P to K 3rd, P to Q B 4th; 3. P to Q Kt 3rd, P to Q 4th; 4. Kt to K B 3rd, P to Q 5th; 5. B to K 2nd, Kt to Q B 3rd; 6. P to Q 4th, Calcutta to move.
Calcutta Game.—1. P to K 4th, P to K 3rd; 2. P to Q 4th, P to Q 4th; 3. Kt to Q B 3rd, B to Q Kt 5th; 4. P takes P, P takes P; 5. B to Q 3rd, P to Q 4th; 6. B to Q 2nd, Kt to Q B 3rd. Liverpool to move.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

BENTLEY AND SON.

The Red Rag. A Novel. By R. Mounteney Jephson. 2 vols.

BICKERS AND SON.

An Index to Shakespearian Thought: A Collection of Passages from the Plays and Poems of Shakespeare.

By Cecil Arnold.

Samuel Pepys and the World He Lived In. By Henry B. Wheatley

BOGUE.

The Royal Guide to the London Charities for 1880-1. By Robert Fry. Eighteenth Annual Edition.

Sword and Sorcery; or Thirty Years' Reminiscences of the Army and the Church. An Autobiography. By H. J. Vale.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN.

Little Chimes for All Times: Dot's Story Book.

The Family Honour. By Mrs. C. L. Balfour.

The Praise of Books as said and sung By English Authors. Selected by John Alfred Longford.

Better than Good. A Story for Girls By Annie E. Ridley. Illustrated.

CHATTO AND WINDUS.

The Complete Works of Bret Harte. Collected and Revised by the Author. Vol. III: Tales of the Argonauts and Eastern Sketches.

A Confidential Agent. By James Payn. 3 vols.

GRIFFITH AND FARROW.

Tiny Natural History Series, with Illustrations by Harrison Weir and others:

Frolicsome Frisk and His Friends. By the Author of "Odd Stories About Animals."

Wise Birds and Clever Dogs. By the same author.

The Tiny Menagerie. By Mrs. R. Lee. Illustrations.

Artful Pussy. By the Author of "Trottie's Story Book."

Pet Pony. By same author.

Dog Postman. By same author.

Row wob Bobby. By same author.

Mischievous Monkey. Same author.

Lily's Letters from the Farm. By Mary Hooper. With Illustrations.

Little Nellie's Bird-cage. By Mrs. R. Lee. Illustrations.

Our Dog Prin. By Mary Hooper. With Illustrations.

Little Nellie's Menagerie. By Mrs. R. Lee. Illustrations.

Mudge and Her Chicks. By a Brother and Sister.

Hilda and Her Doll. By E. C. Phillips. With Illustrations.

HAMILTON, ADAMS, AND CO.

The Emigrant's Friend; containing Information and Advice for Persons Intending to Emigrate to the United States. By Major Jones. Map.

HATCHARDS.

Peacock Alley; or, A Boy and a Girl Against the World. By the Rev. Frederick Langbridge.

HEYWOOD, MANCHESTER.

Health Lectures for the People—Health Lectures delivered in Manchester 1878-79-80.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON.

New Zealand: Past and Present. By the Rev. James Buller.

Men Worth Remembering—Henry Martyn. By the Rev. C. D. Bell.

The Two Miss Dawsons. By the Author of "The Baums."

IBESTER AND CO.

Good Words for 1880. Edited by Dr. Donald Macleod.

The Sunday Magazine 1880.

LOW AND CO.

The Granddiggers: A Tale of Berlin Life. By Julius Rodenberg. From the German by W. Saville. 3 vols.

NEW MUSIC

FRANCIS AND DAY.

Emile Waldteufel's Valse Album. Christmas 1880-1.

HUTCHINGS AND ROMER.

Braule des Sabots. (Danse de 1588.) Pour Piano. Par Arthur H. Brown.

LUCAS AND WEBER.

The Better Land. Part Song. Composed for and Performed at the Leeds Musical Festival. 1880. By James Broughton.

Belinda. Gavotte. By Cotsford Dick.

Toccata. By Walter Macfarren.

The Willow-Tre. Song. By Lancelot Bruce. Music by Walter Macfarren.

Romance, for the Pianoforte. By Cotsford Dick.

Two Hearts and One Beat. Galop for Pianoforte. By Louis Engel.

SOUND INVESTMENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The Securities of this Railway are now becoming so much better understood that further recommendation of them on my part is almost superfluous. While, however, reiterating my previous expressions of confidence as to the future, I think that my views at the present time may be acceptable to my readers. The slackening in traffic returns a few weeks since was due to the reluctance of farmers to sell grain at the lower prices, but this is now overcast, wheat and corn again pouring into Canada in unprecedented quantities, thus feeding the stream of traffic from west to east, of which the Grand Trunk is now becoming a more and more important channel. The business to the west is also daily increasing, and this is very valuable to the Company, as it obviates the necessity for freight cars returning empty.

Contrary to the gloomy forebodings of those who have obstinately refused to believe in the continuance of the progress which has been manifesting itself for so long a period, the past month has shown very considerably augmented earnings, notwithstanding the comparison with the same period in 1879, when the great increase commenced. The past week's receipts were the highest in the history of the Company.

In the half-year from the date of the previous meeting to that held last week the gross additional revenue amounted to nearly £200,000, and it is indeed surprising that, notwithstanding this circumstance, the Third Preference and Ordinary Stock now bear lower in price than in the spring. English Railways have not shown anything like this rate of improvement. Canada, on the other hand, is only partially opened out, and is now attracting to it a steady stream of settlers who will, of course, develop her latent resources, to the enormous enrichment of the Grand Trunk Railway.

At the recent Meeting the President made a most encouraging statement as to the position of the Company; and, so far from regarding the chances of further advancement as exhausted, he repeated his words which he used at the Meeting in April as follows:—“I think I may conclude by saying that the prospects of this undertaking are brighter than they have ever been at any period of its history.” He added: “That is the most prophecy I ventured to indulge in, and I think I may fairly repeat the same words now.” The expression of these views by such a competent and cautious railway authority will no doubt command itself to shareholders and intending investors.

It is very evident that the value of the Chicago Extension as a feeder to the Grand Trunk system has not yet been fully realised, but it is expected that during this month the terminal station in the centre of Chicago will be opened for passenger traffic, to the material benefit of the Company.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the securities of this Railway should be in favour. The Six per Cent Second Equipment Bonds and Five per Cent Debenture Stocks bring a regular and growing return of 4½ per cent. 6d. and 5½ d. per cent, respectively, are being given by the Trustee of the Stocks of English Railways. Those investors who seek good Preference Stocks can buy equal proportions of First and Second Preferences which will yield an average of £2 12s. 1d. per cent. There is now very little doubt that for the current half-year a good dividend will be earned on the Third Preference, and this, with the rapidly improving prospects of the Railway, will make it very attractive to that large class of investors who look not so much to immediate dividend yield as to growth in capital value. When it is remembered that after the First and Second Preferences Dividends are fully provided (and this is now being realised) there is only a small increase of a little over £500 per week to pay the full dividend on the Ordinary Preferences, it is by no means unreasonable to look for an advance in the value of the Ordinary Stock which is entitled to the reversion of the profits of a railway whose prosperity is daily increasing.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The Directors of this Company can scarcely be congratulated upon the slender victory obtained at the recent meeting. Had my resolution been carried, to add to the Board two gentlemen of acknowledged railway experience, the proprietors would have felt more confidence in the administration of affairs. It is evident by the greatly reduced number of proxies intrusted to the Directors, that their policy is gradually losing support.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—When I called attention last month to the great improvement in this Company's business, I could not have anticipated the dimensions to which the increase of revenue had really attained. The official returns for the month of September show a net increase of £180,000 over the corresponding month of 1879, being an average of over £40,000 per week additional net profit. The rate of progress is unexampled in this country. The North-Eastern, our greatest rival in line, is considered to have done marvels in obtaining an increase of £20,000 to £20,000 a week gross. It is worth while mentioning that the Reading Company's gross earnings per annum are about equal to those of the North-Eastern; while the total Capital of the Reading, including Floating Debt, is only £28,000,000 against £55,000,000 of North-Eastern. The Ordinary Stock of the North-Eastern is £22,000,000, having a market value of £38,000,000, while the Reading Ordinary stock is only £6,500,000, now selling for £3,250,000. Instead of receiving regular dividends of 10 per cent per annum on the Ordinary shares and carrying large sums to reserve, as was the case for many years, the period of depression which followed the American crisis of 1873 found the Reading Company unable to earn its prior charges. Such exceptionally bad times were a criterion of actual value, otherwise many now prosperous concerns would not stand in their present position. As the Philadelphia and Reading Companies suffered doubly, both in their capacity as general Carriers and as the largest Coal producers in the world, so must they benefit doubly in the good times which have now fairly set in.

It is in order to make a more equitable balance of capital that it is proposed to pay off the floating debt by the creation of a Deferred stock, equivalent in position to the “A” stocks of English Railways, thus making the present Ordinary shares similar to our “B” stocks, with 6 per cent preferred dividends. The arrangements for such an issue are, I believe, completed, and it will be first offered to the shareholders at a price that will secure a large premium to those who may prefer to sell it. The position thus created for the existing Ordinary shares ought to make them a sound investment at nearly double the present price.

An important feature in the future of the Philadelphia and Reading is that by converting their terminable Mortgages with Sinking Fund into Perpetual Debenture Stock, as has been done so successfully by the Grand Trunk, a saving in the charge for interest and sinking fund of fully £26,000 a year could be effected, this sum alone being equal to 4 per cent dividend on the Deferred Issue.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI, AND OHIO RAILWAY.—A very marked advance has taken place in these Bonds within the last four weeks, but a slight reaction from the highest point has ensued, owing to the Trustees for the Bondholders having applied to the American Courts for postponement of the sale of the road for ninety days from the 1st inst. The delay is in no way detrimental to the Bondholders, as the line continues to steadily increase in prosperity. It is understood that an application will at once be made to the Courts for permission to distribute a portion of the large amount at present in hand on account of overdue coupons, and this will probably amount to 8 or 10 per cent.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.—The Report and Accounts of this Company for the half year ending June 30 last, will shortly be issued, and the results will be generally very favourable. Strong efforts have again been made to depress prices by the circulation of a variety of adverse and unfounded rumours; but, owing to the publication of very favourable Traffic returns for September, and the announcements as to the number of new lines in course of construction—which will act as feeders to this Railway—a rapid recovery followed, and a very large amount of investment business has been transacted, to the great discomfiture of those speculators who hoped to depress prices for their own benefit. The transport of railway material for these new lines must add to future traffics, and upon the reasonable estimate of monthly increases of £10,000 to the end of the year there would probably be a dividend for the Ordinary Shareholders.

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.—Incorporated in 1870, this Railway connects Douglas, Peel, Castletown, and Port Erin, affording accommodation to all the principal parts of the Island. The Capital is £200,000 in Shares of £25, of which £90,000 is in 5 per cent Preferred Stock. In 1879 the Company opened, at a cost of £120,000, a Railway running Ramsey, via St. John's, in connection with the Isle of Man Railway system, thus attracting the entire traffic of the north and north-western part of the Island. The Isle of Man Railway has from the commencement paid dividends of 4 per cent on its Ordinary Shares. Last year the rate was 4½, and this year the earnings will be sufficient to divide 5 per cent. There is no more attractive watering-place in the Kingdom than this Island, and the facilities for communication and accommodation, which have only recently been afforded, are such that there were upwards of 10,000 more visitors to the Island this year than last. The service of steamers was formerly almost exclusively with Liverpool; but, with the new route, with a shorter sea passage, now attracts a very large number of tourists, the Midland Railway Company greatly assisting in its development by forwarding all the traffic they can from Yorkshire and the manufacturing districts of the North.

There is also a large mining interest in the Island, including the Great Laxey and Foxdale Mines. Within the last few days a rich discovery of silver lead has been made in the south of the Island, close to the railway. Being thoroughly established, and yet with its traffic comparatively in its infancy, the position of this Railway must rapidly improve, and there is no doubt that its shares constitute a sound Home Investment. They are fully paid, and at present quoted at 25 lbs.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Since I referred to this Stock last month, an advance of about 4 per cent has taken place. In view of the strong financial position of the company, the steady growth of traffic, and the improvement of the Coal and Iron Trades in South Wales, there is no reason why a further rise in value should not take place especially when it is remembered that the amount of this stock is so small as compared with similar issues of other Railways.

TRAMWAYS OF GERMANY.—The growth of the Traffics of this Company for the eighteen weeks of the current half-year, ending Oct. 30, has been very considerable, the total increase amounting to £257,500, and this without any addition to the number of horses. The prospects for the current half-year are therefore most favourable, and it is not at all improbable that the dividend will exceed that for the half-year ending June 30 last, when 6 per cent was paid. The Shares are therefore decidedly worth the attention of investors at the current price of 10 to 10½.

BORDEAUX TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS.—A year has now elapsed since the Omnibus Company of Bordeaux was purchased by this Company. During that time, while the Tramways have been in course of construction, the total receipts have been £27,000, and a first interim dividend of 5 per cent has been paid. If such results have been achieved by the use of only a portion of the Tramway system, sections having been opened at various intervals, it is reasonable to anticipate very brilliant results when the whole twenty-six miles are in full operation. This Company possesses the absolute monopoly of the Tramway and Omnibus traffic in Bordeaux, which is the Liverpool of France.

CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR.—Advices received from these properties continue very encouraging. I feel confident investors in these shares will amply rewarded.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.—The shares of the South Indian and Indian Glenrock Companies are attracting fresh attention, the time being near at hand when the value of the stocks will be demonstrated by the erection of the crushing machinery. The announcement just made of the discovery on the South Indian side is of the greatest importance, and must tend to considerably enhance the value of the property. Enthusiastic estimates of the share value doubling in value have been freely indulged in. Those who have carefully studied the subject from the commencement will scarcely be unprepared for this cheering intelligence. Indian Glenrock and Indian Phenix Shares, together with South Indians, are well worth buying.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for November.

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M A L V E R N C O L L E G E. THE NEXT TERM will BEGIN on FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1881.

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TURKISH PASTILS. “Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Maraghé at Stamboul. After smoking a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN's shop in Bond-street.”—Lady W. Montagu.

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2

BURNS AT NEW YORK AND DUNDEE.

The fine statue of Robert Burns, erected in the Central Park of New York, and there unveiled on the 2nd ult., is reproduced by one in Albert-square, Dundee, which was uncovered on the 16th. The sculptor is Sir John Steell, F.S.R.A., of Edinburgh, whose statues of Sir Walter Scott, in the great Edinburgh Scott Monument, and of the Duke of Wellington (equestrian), of the Prince Consort, with supporting figure groups, in Charlotte-square, of Dr. Chalmers, Lord Jeffrey, and of Professor Wilson, Allan Ramsay, and other Scottish notables, in Prince's-street-gardens, are conspicuous ornaments of the fair metropolis of North Britain.

Sir John Steell, it may be remembered, some years ago furnished the Scottish residents in New York with the statue of Sir Walter Scott. This was at the Scott Centenary Festival of 1871, and they naturally began to want a statue of Burns. It has often been observed, with some amusement, by less enthusiastic Englishmen, that there is a sort of emulation, among Scotchmen of vehement literary attachments, between the devotees of Sir Walter and those who swear by the Ayrshire lyrical poet. This may probably have occasioned the setting up of the Burns statue, directly fronting the Scott statue, in the Mall of the New York Central Park.

It was presented, in the name of the committee, by Mr. John Paton, to the Mayor and Corporation of that city, and received by the Mayor, Mr. Cooper, with suitable addresses on both sides, followed by an eloquent and scholar-like oration from Mr. G. W. Curtis; the Caledonian Clubs of America mustered strong upon this occasion.

The ceremony at Dundee, a fortnight later, was performed with equal dignity, and was attended by a grand procession of the volunteers, Town Council, Burns Club, various trades' unions, and local associations. The statue was unveiled by Mr. Frank Henderson, M.P., amidst great popular acclamation; Provost Brownlee presided, and Bailie Maxwell also addressed the meeting, which was followed by a large public dinner at the Albert Institute.

Our illustration, which is from a photograph of the bronze statue by Mr. John Annan, of Edinburgh, represents this noble and expressive work of the sculptor's art. The peasant-poet of Ayrshire, bareheaded, is seated on the trunk of an elm, his plaid thrown loosely over his shoulders; in his right hand is a pen, but he is rapt in mental communion with the lyric Muse. The likeness, for which all good portraits were consulted, but especially that printed for Burns by Naismith, is considered very good; the head was moulded from a cast of the skull of Burns in the Edinburgh Phrenological Society's Museum. The sock of a plough, and a scroll inscribed with some lines of "To Mary in Heaven," lie at the poet's feet. The statue is of colossal size, being nearly 12 ft. high, though in a sitting posture.

CHRISTIANSAND, IN NORWAY.

The disastrous conflagration which lately destroyed two thirds of this Norwegian seaport town, with its fine Cathedral Church, was reported in our foreign news three weeks ago. Christiansand, named after King Christian IV., by whom it was founded in 1641, is situated at the mouth of the Otteraa, or Torrisdalselv, on the shore of an inlet of the south coast of Norway, confronting the Jutland peninsula of Denmark, on the opposite coast of the Skagerak. It has an excellent harbour, which is frequented by the British, German, and Danish shipping that passes in or out of the Baltic, and by vessels in the coasting trade. The town had above 12,000 inhabitants before this great fire, which has rendered many of them homeless. The streets were broad and regular, but the houses, mostly built of timber, were low, and of insignificant appearance, though generally embellished with plants and flowers growing in front. The cathedral was a handsome edifice, but of no great antiquarian interest, having been built in the seventeenth century; there was also a public school, connected with the bishopric, a banking-house, several hotels and good shops, with a small public park. The neighbouring scenery is picturesque, up the Sætersdal and along the fjord or the seacoast; and steam-boat excursions

in the vicinity are recommended to tourists. We are indebted to the Rev. G. F. Gresley, of Newport Pagnell, for the view of Christiansand.

THE MAGAZINES.

SECOND NOTICE.

Fraser is chiefly remarkable for a powerful but very Scotch story, "Mrs. Sempill's Settlement," by A. Allardyce, and a picturesque descriptive paper by Mr. R. L. Stevenson, who succeeds in painting to the very life the woods, sands, and



STATUE OF ROBERT BURNS AT NEW YORK.

breakers, and the curiously mixed population of the Californian coast, in the neighbourhood of the old Mexican capital, Monterey. Mr. Kebbel's "English Rural Walk" is also a fine piece of description; and there is much excellent writing of the same class in Mr. Hugh Macmillan's account of the uninhabited island of Elachnuave, once the abode of St. Columba and monastic learning. "Three Phases of Lyric Poetry," is a piece of appreciative criticism on "the fine sentiment and grace" of Mr. Gosse, "the freshness and melodious form" of Mr. Andrew Lang, and "the philosophic reach and imaginative strength" of Dr. Hake.

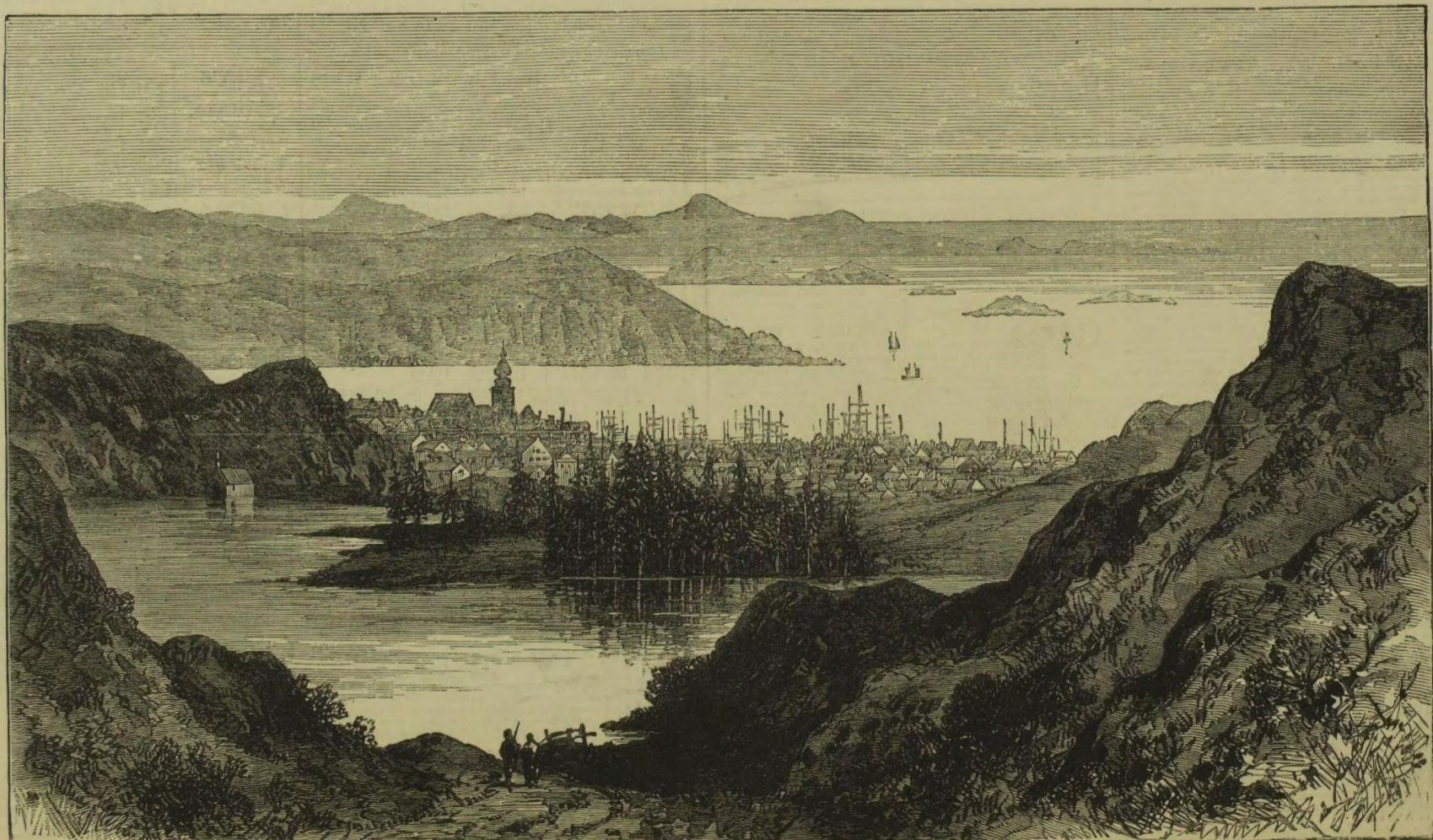
The best papers in an excellent number of *Scribner's Monthly* are, as usual, those most closely associated with art.

A really magnificent portrait of Mr. Gladstone is accompanied by a discriminative notice, directing attention to what is often overlooked—the Scotch element in his character. The illustrations after Millet display this great realist's unsurpassed force and truth; while two at least of those after Elihu Vedder, "The Lost Mind" and "The Young Marsyas," exhibit a poetical feeling at the other end of the scale of artistic faculty, and even more admirable. "Bordertown and the Bonapartes" is another copiously illustrated paper, bewildering in the seemingly inextricable manner in which the Imperial race get mixed up with the Hopkinsons. Mr. Stedman's criticism of Walt Whitman is very sound, and Mr. Boyesen's "Lost Hellas" is a beautiful poem. The *Atlantic Monthly* is full of agreeable variety, but has no very special feature. In the *North American Review* the most noteworthy contributions are M. de Charnay's paper on the ruined cities of Central America, and a damaging attack on the weakest point of General MacClellan's military career—his neglect to support Pope during the Peninsula campaign.

Temple Bar has a brief but useful account of the so-called national press of Ireland, and readable accounts of Lady Hester Stanhope and Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the scientific side of whose character hardly receives sufficient prominence. Science, on the other hand, is the subject of the most important article in the *Gentleman's Magazine*—Mr. Grant Allen's ingenious attempt to indicate approximately the development of new species in relation to geological time. The immense acceleration of the process in comparatively recent geological epochs is very remarkable. The continuation of Mr. Francillon's "Queen Cophetua" and Dr. Japp's excellent criticism on "Vers de Société" are also to be noted. "A Confidential Agent," in *Belgravia*, is as amusing as ever, but borders somewhat closely on the farcical; too farcical, also, is the grotesque anecdote entitled "An Expensive Derby." Mrs. A. W. Hunt's "Leaden Casket," and Mr. Rimner's sketches of old English times keep up their agreeable character. *London Society* has lost what has long been its chief attraction by the conclusion of Miss Bertha Thomas's lively and picturesque "Violin Player." The contents of the *New Monthly* include a chronicle of the proceedings of the International Law Congress at Oxford. The object of the *Army and Navy Magazine*, a new undertaking, is sufficiently explained by the title. It contains two papers of great interest, under present circumstances—a powerful plea for the retention of Candahar, from the pen of Colonel Malleson; and an account by Mr. Boulger of a remarkable Chinese official work on the art of war. Judging from this, the capacity of the Chinese for military affairs would seem by no means despicable.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have begun the issue of two new serials—*An Illustrated History of the United States of America*, and the *Child's Life of Christ*, with original illustrations. A new and enlarged series of their *Magazine of Art* (to which we referred last week) is commenced with the present monthly part; and they also continue to publish their excellent *Family Magazine*, *Old and New London*, *Technical Educator*, *Longfellow's Poetical Works*, *Illustrated Science for All*, *Illustrated Familiar Wild Flowers*, with Coloured Plates; and an *Illustrated Book of the Dog*.

We have received Part I. of *The Squire*, a magazine for country gentlemen, the first part of Ward and Lock's *Universal Instructor*, *Illustrated*, the Serial Issues of Mr. Heath's *Fern Paradise* and his *Gilpin's Forest Scenery*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, *Churchman*, *St. James's Magazine*, *Argosy*, *Good Words*, *Victoria Magazine*, *St. Nicholas*, *Science Gossip*, *Men of Mark*, *Covent-Garden Magazine*, *Welcome*, *Kensington*, *the Month*, *Golden Hours*, *Modern Thought*, *Examples of Works of Art in Kensington Museum*, *Biograph*, *Peep-Show*, and *Chatterbox*. Among the *Fashion Books* are the *World of Fashion* (with additional plates), *Le Follet*, *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*, *Myra's Journal*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly*, *Weldon's Ladies' Journal*, and *Illustrated Household Journal*. We have also received Monthly Parts of *All the Year Round*, *Once a Week*, *Leisure Hour*, *Sunday at Home*, *Sunday Magazine*, *Gardeners' Magazine*, *Gardening Illustrated*, *Day of Rest*, *Social Notes*, *Boy's Own Paper*, *Girl's Own Paper*, *Young England*, *Union Jack*, *Daisy*, *Christian Age*, *Library of Romance*, and *House Decorator*.



CHRISTIANSAND, IN NORWAY, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT DISASTROUS FIRE.